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WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, fair. Temp. 16-22 (59-72). ROME: Monday-Tuesday. Temp. 12-23 (54-73). CHANNEL: Monday, fair. 15-28 (59-82). FRANKFURT: Monday cloudy with showers. Temp. 10-18 (50-64). MUNICH: Monday, partly cloudy. Temp. 25-32 (77-90).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 18

Algeria	4.00 Din.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Israel	1.60.00	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Italy	600 Lire	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Jordan	325 Fils	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	350 Mills	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	£L3.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.Mk.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.375 Din.
France	3.50 F.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 65.00
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh.
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.55
Greece	35 Drs.	Netherlands	1.90 Fior.	Yugoslavia	33 D.



Associated Press

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski signing agreement in Gdansk yesterday on settle- of widespread labor walkouts, with strike leader Lech Walesa facing him across the table.

Broad Concessions Granted

Polish Government Yields; Strikers Returning to Jobs

From Agency Dispatches

GDANSK, Poland, Aug. 31 — Declaring victory for all Polish workers, the leader of 200,000 strikers in Gdansk signed an agreement with the government today that he said addressed all 21 of their demands. The agreement allows for new independent trade unions — although less independent than the workers had sought — and for the right to strike.

The agreement concluded today represented, if carried out, a substantial change in the type of rule more or less uniformly exercised in the Soviet bloc since the end of World War II. The solution of the strike centered in Gdansk was expected to end work stoppages affecting about 300,000 jobs that developed throughout the country over the last two weeks.

The signing of the accord was broadcast on national television — a stunning event for the Poles, who have never seen opposition to Communist Party policy acknowledged in the media. The ceremony involved Mieczyslaw Jagielski, the deputy premier, and Lech Walesa, the strike leader and head of the new union organization.

Mr. Walesa, wearing a crucifix over his yellow turtleneck polo shirt, used a footlong red and white pen, a souvenir of Pope John Paul II's visit here last year, to endorse the documents, before Mr. Jagielski signed.

Standing in the assembly hall of the Lenin shipyard, where the strikes began, Mr. Walesa said: "The agreement came without violence and this shows we can work together. We've gotten all that's possible in the current situation. It's what we wanted and dreamed of — we've got independent unions.

"The strike is over," he said. "This is the first stage of our victory. Everybody must take part in the second stage," when the new union takes over the job of representing workers in the Gdansk area. The workers in the important Baltic shipbuilding area were due back on their jobs tomorrow, Mr. Walesa said.

"We had to make concessions, but it is a good agreement," he said. Among those concessions was a compromise on the independence of the new unions. The unions apparently will serve essentially as collective bargaining organizations concerned with worker welfare questions, as opposed to bodies with specific political character that could be interpreted as being contrary to the established authority.

A similar agreement was signed at the country's second largest port of Szczecin and the official news agency PAP reported that activity has returned to Szczecin's ports and shipyards.

The government was expected to apply the Gdansk formula to settle strikes that idled 100,000 more workers in the country's other important industrial areas of Wroclaw and Silesia, where negotiations were under way.

It was not precisely known what thinking went into the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party to agree to the demand on unions, but there seemed no other way to head off further damage to Poland's severely weakened economy.

An economist who helped negotiate the agreements that ended the strike said the government never mentioned the possibility of Soviet intervention. However, he said, the notion was implicit in some of its bargaining, and the government seemed to fear the "internationally upsetting" aspects of continuing walkouts.

Mr. Jagielski, in a statement seeming to play down the notion that the authorities had given substantial ground, said, "It was hard work, but important things have been done. There were hard arguments advanced and we offered our analysis of the situation, what could be done, and the possibilities for realizing solutions. We've spoken as Poles to Poles, the way it should be. There's no winner or

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Independent Unions vs. the Party's Power

When the Dust Settles and the World Forgets, What Will Happen?

By John Darnton

WARSAW, Aug. 31 (NYT) — In the agreement struck today, the Gdansk strikers acknowledged the "leading role" of the Polish Communist Party in national life, but also won the promise of independent trade unions that could challenge that supremacy.

In the Soviet bloc, the idea of independent unions and the legal right to strike are so revolutionary it is impossible to say where they might lead. Like everything else, including the government, unions are supposed to be adjuncts of party control. Strikes, too, are supposed to be inconceivable because the workers themselves are the theoretical masters of the state.

The key question about independent trade unions in an orthodox Communist country is whether they can keep their independence. Can they stand up to the awesome apparatus of the party, which has had the knack and tradition of co-opting similar movements?

"You must never forget just how strong the party is," said one former party official now in retirement. "It's all very good to fight it when you have thousands of strikers tying up the country and the whole world press watching every move. But what happens afterward, when things settle down? How is the pressure to be resisted day after day, the kind of pressure that grinds you down?"

For the strike leaders, there is a discouraging historical precedent. After worker riots in Poznan in 1956, a new government came to power largely as a result of the 5,000 workers' councils that sprang up spontaneously. One top official called them "the cornerstone of the political, economic and social changes sweeping the country," and the new Polish leader, Wladyslaw Gomulka, eloquently defended the right to strike.

Yet within two years, the party had regained control, the councils were merged with the strictly controlled trade union or-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ganizations and Mr. Gomulka declared strikes to be "signs of anarchy under the conditions of Socialist freedom" and the work of "the class enemy."

Mindful of this lesson in how quickly gains that are won in the fire of a crisis can fade away in the everyday reality of the political order, the Gdansk strikers demanded fully autonomous trade unions whose existence would be codified in law. As soon as the representatives from the two sides sat down to talks in the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, this became the central issue.

Initially, the government negotiator pressed for a reform of the existing trade unions, arguing that under honest and secret elections the strike committees' members could run for office and reform them from within.

The approach was promptly rebuffed.

"I think there's a misunderstanding," said Lech Walesa, the strike leader. "We are talking about new unions and you're talking about modernizing the old ones — that's turning the cat around by its tail."

The government then switched course. Its negotiator recognized the new unions and tried instead to circumscribe their scope, limit their reponsibilities to workers' welfare questions and insitst that the existing union structure be allowed to continue. The hope was that the new unions would concern themselves with the bread-and-butter issues "at the bottom" and the old ones would retain their role of political representation "at the top."

The document that emerged describes the new unions' basic function as "defending workers' rights." It says that the government guarantees that these rights will not be discriminated against. They have the power to "publicly express an opinion" on long-term national planning decisions affecting workers, such as budgetary allocations, and to run their own study centers and print their own publications.

These are strong concessions, which ensure a national voice. But more important are practical matters left unstated — the unions' right and abilities to organize and recruit, secure funding and maintain ties, if any, with international labor organizations. The old unions, which will continue, have been thoroughly discredited as organizations speaking for the workers, and publicly so in a spate of self-criticism over the past two weeks.

The old unions were thoroughly dominated by the party. The head of the central trade union council was a member of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

ongressman, 3 Others in U.S. Found Guilty of Taking Bribe

y Charles R. Babcock

V YORK, Aug. 31 (WP) — ral jury here early yesterday Rep. Michael Myers, D-Pa., ree co-defendants guilty of a $50,000 bribe a year ago an FBI undercover agent as a representative of an sheikh."

r about 10 hours of delibon, the jury foreman told District Court Judge George that Rep. Myers, Angelo Erli, mayor of Camden, N.J., Johanson, Philadelphia city ilman, and his law partner rd Criden also were found of conspiracy and interstate to aid racketeering.

defendants face possible 15-prison terms on the bribery tion. Rep. Myers, a 37-year-mer dockworker from south lelphia, showed no emotion verdict was read.

e got a shot at an appellate Rep. Myers said after the as dismissed. "I don't think nderstood the charge."

'Playacting'

. Myers took the witness in his own defense and con-l he was only "playacting" at g. 22, 1979, meeting that was ly videotaped at a Kennedy Airport motel room where he bragged of his influence in Congress and promised to introduce a private immigration bill for the sheikh.



UPI

Rep. Michael Myers

Thus, he claimed, he did not have the "criminal intent" required for conviction under the bribery laws.

The jury, which deliberated 10½ hours, evidently agreed with government prosecutor Thomas Puccio's assertions that Rep. Myers' story was unworthy of belief. During his final arguments, Mr. Puccio emphasized the videotaped evidence, and said when Rep. Myers found out he had been "caught red-handed" he "became a man in need of a story."

Especially devastating to Rep. Myers' defense was the Jan. 24, 1980, videotape at Philadelphia's Barclay Hotel in which the congressman complained that he had received only $15,000 from the first payoff in the $50,000 package.

Rep. Myers told The Washington Post while waiting for the verdict that he was not considering resigning his congressional seat if convicted. He said he would not make any immediate decisions about his political future, though he said he thought his constituents believed his story that he never intended to introduce the bill for the "sheikh."

Rep. Myers faces expected disciplinary proceedings by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, which could lead to his being expelled from Congress.

The convictions were the first in

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Looser Economic Policy Expected to Be Endorsed

iina Opens 'Historic' People's Congress

By James P. Sterba

KING, Aug. 31 (NYT) — words like "profit" and es such as "increased compe-" and "market forces" echo-hrough the Great Hall of the e. Chinese leaders convened day what they said would be nic 10-day session of the Na-l People's Congress to trans-government power peacefully further loosen central reins on ning economy.

e congress, which is expected cept the resignations of Pre-Hua Guofeng and Deputy ier Deng Xiaoping, among s, was opened by Deputy Pre-Ye Jianying, who announced nda and declared:

e must take effective mea-to change the state of affairs ain leading personnel hold too y posts with the consequence that power becomes too concentrated, and we must select and appoint to leading posts those cadres who have distinguished themselves in practical work, who enjoy popular support and who are in the prime of life."

It was the third annual session of the fifth congress — each congress lasts five years — and the first to which both foreign journalists and diplomats have been invited in 20 years. The congress, the government's highest legislative body, is convened yearly to endorse formally decisions made in advance by the Communist Party leadership.

Anti-Poster Measure

Besides the leadership change, the congress' agenda includes "an important" speech by Mr. Hua, a constitutional revision outlawing poster criticisms like those on the old Democracy Wall and adoption of unspecified laws on citizenship, marriage and income taxes for individuals and joint ventures.

Yesterday's speeches dealt with the loosening state of the Chinese economy in which, for the second straight year, officials disclosed statistics previously considered to be state secrets, as well as economic goals and plans, and the results of previous government initiatives.

As Mr. Hua sipped tea, Mr. Deng puffed cigarettes next to him, and 3,478 other deputies shuffled papers. In the 10,000-seat auditorium, Deputy Premier Yao Yilin, who is in charge of the State Planning Ministry, said China's economy, after decades of stagnation "as a whole is becoming livelier."

Mr. Yao said growth in agricultural production and light industry, which had been sluggish, has finally begun to accelerate, adding that the experiments of free enterprise, factory autonomy, local decision-making and competition would be greatly expanded in the next two years.

In a speech that often sounded like it could have been made in Japan or other government-guided free-enterprise economies, Mr. Yao said. "Regulation of the economy through the market will be carried out under the guidance of the state plan." He added that broadening experiments in competition "give expression to the prin-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Pravda Condemns 'Anti-Socialist Elements'

Russia Assails Strikers in Poland, Rejects Agreement

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (WP) — The Soviet Union delivered a stinging attack on the leaders of Poland's striking workers tonight in an authoritative statement that clearly rejected the accord they had reached earlier today with the Polish government.

The statement, which is scheduled to appear as an editorial tomorrow in Pravda, made no mention of the accord or the crucial issue of free labor unions. But it firmly rejected "political" demands that it said had been advanced by "anti-Socialist elements" to inflict "direct damage" on Socialism and to violate the crucial link between the Communist Party and the working class.

The first substantive statement on the Polish crisis clearly revealed Kremlin surprise at the scope of the Polish government's concessions. It was not clear whether it was designed to put pressure on Warsaw to hold the line or to encourage the hard-liners in the Polish Communist Party to challenge the current leadership.

It reminded Poland of its obligations to the Warsaw Pact and Comecon, the Soviet-bloc common market, and by implication expressed a lack of confidence in the way the Polish leadership has handled the crisis.

Pravda linked "anti-Socialist" forces in Poland to "reactionary Polish emigres" and unnamed "subversive centers" in the West and said their aim was to damage "the Socialist gains of the Polish people."

Prospect of Anarchy

It said that the position advanced by "anti-Socialist forces" was "poisoning the political climate in the country, raises the prospect of anarchy in public life and does not take into account possible consequences for the state and people."

The editorial, which was distributed in advance by Tass and read in full on the main national television news program tonight, singled out the strike leaders at Gdansk.

"Anti-Socialist elements succeeded in infiltrating a number of enterprises on the Polish coast, above all at Gdansk, where, misusing the confidence of the workers, they were using economic difficulties for their counterrevolutionary objectives," it said.

An earlier expression of lack of confidence in the Polish leadership came this morning in Pravda. It printed an article by Gus Hall, leader of the tiny American Communist Party, who blamed "weak leadership and distortions of Socialist methods and approach" for the current crisis in Poland.

Tonight's statement left no doubt about deep reservations in Moscow concerning the sweeping concessions granted to the strikers. It was signed by Alexei Petrov, a pseudonym believed to be used for authoritative pronouncements short of a formal government statement.

The idea of a Communist government negotiating with strike leaders and signing an agreement is in itself abhorrent to the Kremlin. But all along, the Russians had apparently expected that a settlement would be reached in which the crucial issues would have cosmetic solutions.

The accords in Poland, however, were interpreted by East European sources in Moscow as setting a major precedent for the entire Soviet bloc. Many of its provisions fly in the face of Marxist doctrine, such as recognition of the workers' right to strike. But it is the key question of party control that has been challenged by the acceptance of independent trade unions. This, from Moscow's viewpoint, undermines the basis of Socialist systems.

The statement tonight appears

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

egin Rejects Sadat Plan or Washington Summit

RUSALEM, Aug. 31 ter) — Prime Minister Menahem Begin has rejected a proposal esident Anwar Sadat of for a three-way summit ng with the United States this Israeli Cabinet sources said.

sources said Mr. Begin down the Egyptian proposk summit meeting in Wash-after the U.S. presidential ns in November — because time that would be lost in tions between Israel and instead, the sources said, Begin will tell Mr. Sadat that wo countries should immedi-reopen the Palestinian auton-talks, which Egypt has sus-ed.

e U.S. special envoy, Sol witz, arrived in Tel Aviv to-an effort to revive the talks. said reporters at the airport although some deep differences remained, all of them could be ved. Mr. Linowitz will go to ington in the week.

ources said Mr. Begin outlined ions at a Cabinet meeting to-which he read details of the ican proposal received from ington on Friday.

ficials in Mr. Begin's office today that the prime minister, s meeting with Mr. Linowitz orrow, will maintain that it was Egypt that called off the autonomy talks and that it is up to Egypt to reschedule them.

Egyptian leaders have declared that there is no point in resuming the negotiations unless Israel disavows a law declaring Jerusalem, including the Arab eastern sector, to be its eternal and indivisible capital; ceases its expansion of Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza; and ends its military action in southern Lebanon.

Egypt suspended the talks on Palestinian autonomy after the Israeli Knesset (parliament) passed the Jerusalem law a month ago. The Israeli and Egyptian leaders have exchanged a series of letters in an attempt to resolve their differences, but with no apparent success.

Bolivian Embassy Move

LA PAZ, Aug. 31 (Reuters) — Bolivia has decided to move its embassy in Israel from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv, a Foreign Ministry communique said. It said the decision had been taken because of the Israeli law declaring Jerusalem its undivided capital.

The Netherlands and eight Latin American countries have already moved their embassies from Jerusalem. Bolivia's decision leaves three embassies there.

INSIDE

The Bulging Cities

In a special supplement, the rapidly accelerating shift of world populations to the cities — and the consequent problems — are examined by writers from around the world. Pages 9S-12S.

The Third Men

John Anderson and his vice-presidential running mate, Patrick Lucey, have presented their platform. Page 3.

Iran Cabinet

New Iranian Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai finally has presented his Cabinet members to the Majlis for approval. President Bani-Sadr promptly disowned many of the choices. Page 5.

Strikers' Leader Is Cunning and Cautious

'This Machine Has Broken Down,' Says Walesa, in Moment of Glory

By John Vinocur

GDANSK, Poland, Aug. 31 (NYT) — It was his daily lap of triumph, the 100 yards from the delegates' hall to the high front gate of the Lenin shipyard, and no pop star or astronaut or Olympic victor could challenge Lech Walesa's moment of glory.

Again and again in the last two weeks the Gdansk strike leader burst out of his office to cheers from the workers, rushed into the courtyard and at a trot began tossing small pictures of the Virgin Mary, Queen of Poland, into the air. While bodyguards made room in the crowd, he grabbed pens to sign autographs, writing just Lech.

Then he broke through to the gate, clambered halfway up and boomed out a message to the crowd filling the streets beyond the iron grillwork. His line was: We are hanging tough. Things are moving a bit. Everybody should keep the faith.

Friday night he skipped leading the crowd in the Polish national anthem, usually part of the routine, and trotted back to his office. At lunchtime yesterday, after two weeks of wild hope and excitement, Lech Walesa's time had come to announce victory, or at least something that looked like it.

'I Guess I'm It'

"They really seem to want a leader," he had said, lying on an air mattress and talking with visitors about 1 a.m. He was stretched out in the corner of a spare room where he has slept for the last fortnight. "I guess I'm it."

The man who has emerged as the personal force behind the strikes is a 37-year-old electrician with six children. He is about 5 feet 6 inches tall, with a shock of brown hair, which he pushes back even when it is not falling over his eyes, and a thick, carefully trimmed moustache.

When he talks to the crowds he is direct and simple. But if he is asked about himself, the negotiations or his concepts, he becomes a master of ambiguity, of halftones, of answers that are questions in themselves.

Watching him reveals how clearly he is aware of the way to play his strong suits: references to the church and remarks about Polish nationalism. Talking with him reveals his caution: No one gets more from Lech Walesa than he thinks they need to know. He keeps his background sketchy, but it is clearly one of deep involvement in the Baltic labor troubles that have led to the upheaval.

Working in the Lenin shipyard, he was involved in demonstrations that led to more than 100 deaths in 1970. When more trouble developed in 1976, he was dismissed and worked doing odd jobs. Last year he joined an activist group known as the Baltic Free Trade Union, and when workers at the Lenin yards struck Aug. 14, one of their demands was that Mr. Walesa be reinstated immediately. He was. He climbed over the shipyard wall the same day and won a concession in writing that none of the strikers would be penalized for their actions.

His hold on the strikers became clear immediately. When a group of them singled out a man they considered a provocateur, Mr. Walesa shouted, "If he's even touched, I'll quit!" Then, as the man was being led out, Mr. Walesa cried out: "Don't whistle! Don't shout! Show your dignity!"

Mr. Walesa's strength, his ability to impart confidence to the people listening to him, seems to have impressed the Communist leadership as well. It ignored an offer Thursday that he go on television to appeal to the rest of the country to avoid additional work stoppages that could, as he said, endanger Poland. The government seemed to consider that the greater risk lay in a television appearance that would legitimize him, turning him into a kind of accepted opposition leader.

When Mr. Walesa was approached to discuss the strike, his tactics and himself, he did not want to talk about men or books that had influenced him. "My ideas come from my life and my experiences in 1970. I don't think about history. All I want is that my friends and I be given the power to deal with the problems of our fellow workers."

No Comparisons

Is he a Socialist? "I am a union man." Can free unions exist in a Communist state? "I don't like labels."

"If you have a machine that doesn't work, you've got to repair it," he went on. "This machine has broken down in 1956, 1970 and 1975. If you can't repair it, you've got to replace it."

He did not want to talk politics, he said, insisting that everything he stood for was embodied in the 21 demands of the strike committee. And he did not want to make comparisons with other countries in the Soviet bloc because he was Polish and had never traveled outside his country.

Then Mr. Walesa's delivery slowed and his bodyguards listened closely. "Maybe one day I'll go to Czechoslovakia or the Soviet Union," he said, and everyone laughed. "Or even the United States." The laughter was louder. Mr. Walesa's mother died in New Jersey in an automobile accident and his stepfather still lives in the United States.



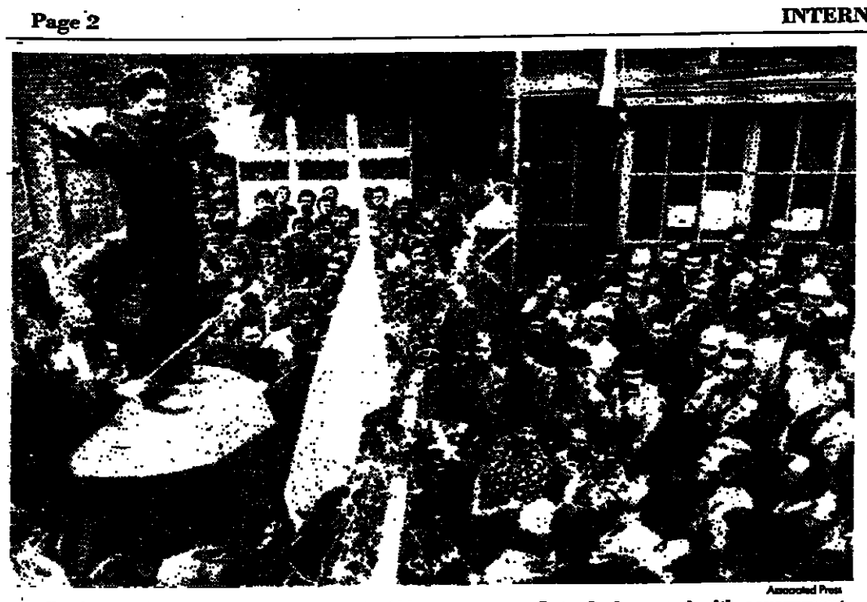
AP

Lech Walesa

As far as Poland's relationship with the Soviet Union goes, Mr. Walesa offered a story: "There are these two rabbits at our border, one Polish and the other Russian. The Russian rabbit is running as fast as he can. The Polish rabbit asks him why, and the Russian rabbit replies, 'Because they're castrating all the bears.' 'But you're a rabbit,' the Polish rabbit says. 'Yes, the Russian rabbit answers, but I'm not sure if that's a good enough explanation'."

Again, everyone laughed. After a translation the visitor asked Mr. Walesa if he ever worried about harm coming to him.

"There are a lot of cars in Poland," he said. "Sometimes there are accidents."



Associated Press

Strike leader Lech Walesa announces to Gdansk workers Saturday's accord with government.

Poland Retools Planning System To Speed Up Economic Growth

By Murray Seeger

WARSAW, Aug. 31 (LAT) — Chastened by the dramatic two-week strike across northern Poland, the newly reorganized government is determined to introduce an economic reform program that would end many of the traditional aspects of central planning.

"We expect to come out somewhere between Hungary and Yugoslavia," Finance Minister Marian Krzak said in an interview yesterday.

Hungary is considered the most innovative state within the East European trading bloc dominated by Moscow and known as Comecon. Yugoslavia, which broke with the Soviet Union in 1948, operates a unique economic system called "self-management."

Speaking soon after agreement on the issues was reached between striking Polish workers and government negotiators, Mr. Krzak estimated that the two-week shutdown had cost the country about $500 million in lost trade.

Poland would end 1980, he said, with a deficit in its balance of international payments of about $300 million, instead of an expected surplus of $200 million.

Because Poland has the biggest hard-currency debt of any East European country, the loss of any foreign income is a particularly serious setback.

Perfect Record

Mr. Krzak asserted, however, that Poland would maintain its perfect record for repaying its debts. This is an important issue because the country only two weeks ago received a big new loan from a U.S.-led group of international banks and is completing the details for another loan from West German banks.

The internal cost of the strike will also be substantial, Mr. Krzak admitted. Wages will have to be increased for nearly all workers. Some farm produce, particularly from the Baltic region, has been lost. And production in many factories, public services and shops has been interrupted since the strikes started on July 1.

Since the government under Premier Jozef Pinkowski took office on Aug. 24, orders have been issued for revisions in the five-year plan due to go into effect in January, as well as for immediate changes in the current plan. A new planning chief has been named and the planning staff has been reorganized.

"At the first meeting of the new Council of Ministers, it was agreed that our first task is to accelerate the growth of national income," Mr. Krzak said. In 1979, Poland suffered a decline of national income of more than 2 percent and became the first Comecon country to admit such a setback.

Open Debate

One direct effect of the two-month economic crisis and two-week strike which shut the Baltic seaports was to force into the open a debate over Poland's serious problems.

One of the officials fired was the propaganda chief who had designed a policy of determined optimism, telling the public repeatedly of imagined economic successes.

The day after the new government was named, Mr. Krzak was interviewed on television, and for the first time told the Poles that their country now owed $20 billion to Western banks, or $570 for each of the 35 million individuals in the country.

"It could be said that we would have to export for over two years without importing anything if we wanted to repay [our debts]," Mr. Krzak said on television.

One of the country's key problems is that its most successful exports are raw materials, particularly coal and copper, not manufactured goods. Some food items also are big export earners. A bitter strike issue was the official policy of selling prime hams for hard currency when the country is short of meat.

To improve efficiency of its industrial base, Poland has counted on imports of Western machinery and technology. But a series of weather disasters has forced the country to import grain, mostly from the United States.

The new government has already agreed to improve the meat supply by importing 6,000 tons and to buy more grain abroad. Mr. Krzak said Poland hopes to get most of the meat from other Comecon countries where payments are made through a barter system with exported goods.

The grain is likely to come from the United States, if there is any surplus available for sale after this summer's drought and if Poland can get official U.S. financing through the Department of Agriculture.

Decentralize Responsibility

While details of long-term economic reforms are still to be drawn, Mr. Krzak emphasized the need to decentralize responsibility to individual enterprises and to give workers more participation in management. The internal pricing system will be overhauled.

"We are going to improve our internal markets," Mr. Krzak said. "We must establish real economic accounting to reduce subsidies."

The issue which set off this year's strikes as well as previous periods of labor unrest was the government's attempt to raise meat prices and reduce the cost of subsidies paid to farmers.

Subsidies to farmers — the difference between store prices and farm prices — were costing the government the equivalent of $16.6 billion a year before July 1. The government has now agreed to hold store prices steady until the fall of 1981.

But the farm subsidies are only the most conspicuous example of faulty price systems in all of Communist East Europe.

The central planners generally do not know what real costs are and what prices should be, since there is no open market or competition to determine them. The system of internal taxation will also be examined, Mr. Krzak said, although "it touches the interests of many people."

Mr. Krzak said the new program would include an objective way to find true costs of production and to compare Polish costs with world costs. Especially the system of wholesale pricing would be overhauled, he said.

Individual managers would be made responsible for the profitable operation of their establishments. And councils including workers and managers would be given more authority to take part in planning decisions.

Polish Strikers Settle, Return to Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

loser. The important thing is that we've understood each other and the best guarantee for what we've done is hard work."

The strikers' decision to end the walkout hinged on a statement of the deputy premier that a group of dissidents now in jail would be released. Without making a firm promise, Mr. Jagielski said the state prosecutor would intervene in their cases — presumably to release them — by noon tomorrow.

Dissident sources said that Polish police began freeing dissidents from jail tonight under the terms of the pact. They said five had been released and others still held because of their support for the strikers would be freed tomorrow.

Those released so far did not include Jacek Kuron and other members of the Self-Defense Committee (KOR).

In addition to the independent unions and right to strike, the agreement covered 19 additional points. Many of the specific standard-of-living and wage issues were only partially resolved, in that the government agreed in principle to make changes but withheld details until dates cited in the agreements.

This was a disappointment to a number of strikers, who felt the authorities were in a sufficiently weakened position to be pushed into greater concessions. But the widest ranging points, they agreed, could represent basic changes of life in Poland.

The most ambitious human rights development came from the censorship protocol, which announced the drawing up of a government bill within three months that will limit censorship to protecting such things as defense, economic and diplomatic secrets and Poland's "international interests," an apparent reference to the sensitivity of the Soviet Union.

The government also agreed to make the state-controlled media available to religious groups and to ensure that Roman Catholic services will be broadcast on television every Sunday, another departure from Soviet bloc practice.

In addition, the press as well as individuals and citizens organizations will "be entitled to examine public documents, particularly those concerning administrations and economic plans issued by the government and its departments."

The new unions are said to have been given the right to introduce legislation to parliament directly rather than through union deputies as had been the case. They would also have the right to challenge the qualifications of factory directors. It was unclear whether they could remove them from their posts.

A preliminary agreement had been reached yesterday on the two major issues — the right to strike and the independence of unions — but strike leaders said yesterday that the accord fell short of a final understanding, resulting in further discussions today that led finally to the agreement.

The first word of the settlement came in a statement yesterday from Andrzej Gwiazda, a member of the strike executive committee, who said that "the new unions will fulfill all constitutional principles, and recognize the leading role of the party, the state and all of Poland's alliances and international obligations." That statement, which recognizes the authority of the Communist Party, indicated that the workers had toned down demands for fully independent trade unions.

The pledges on both sides to adhere to the agreement had also to be judged in the light of the liberalizing concessions made by the authorities after upheavals in 1956, 1970 and 1976. In most cases, there was lip service for a year or two and then a relapse into the previous tradition.

In the agreement, strikers agreed to monthly wage increases of $17 to $33, with the biggest raises going to lowest-paid workers, and guarantees of future raises to match inflation. The strikers also were guaranteed full pay for the time they were on strike, and the government said it would stabilize meat prices and increase meat supplies.

The price of meat was the issue that triggered the Gdansk walkout and more than 150 other strikes in Poland, dating back to July 1, when the government removed subsidies and raised the price of meat by 40 percent to 60 percent overnight.

Carter Increases Pay For Federal Workers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT) — President Carter has agreed to a 9.1-percent pay increase this year for 1.4 million federal employees, boosting the 7.8-percent increase that he had earlier said was justified because of inflation.

The pay rise will go into effect Oct. 1 unless Congress votes to repeal it.

Moscow Assails Strikers, Rejects Polish Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

to have been designed to challenge the accords reached in Poland and to contain what Communist sources in Moscow term a clear heresy.

"Anti-Socialist elements in Poland seek to coordinate their actions with reactionary Polish emigres and subversive centers functioning in the West," Pravda said.

"With every passing day it becomes more and more obvious that the instigative activities from abroad are not at all prompted by concern for the well-being of the Polish working people. The aim of these circles is to inflict a damage upon the Socialist gains of the Polish people, to try to push Poland off the road which she took by the will of the people."

These elements, Pravda said, "continue to advance political demands which point to their real intentions which are far from economic and Socialist interests of the Polish working class. They inflict a direct damage on real Socialism on Polish soil; they seek to violate the party's links with the working class — the main source of the strength of the Polish United Workers Party and the Polish state. Precisely for that reason anti-Socialist elements find support among Poland's enemies acting from the outside."

The editorial said that all this is designed to prevent restoration of normal "labor activities and social life in Poland.

The editorial quoted the Polish Communist Party daily, Trybuna Ludu, as pointing out that "Poland holds an important place on the European continent and in European politics. It is a member of the defensive union — the Warsaw Treaty organization. It is a member of Comecon, the council for mutual economic assistance. Poland plays an essential role in the center of Europe as an element of peace and stability on the continent. Every person who realizes his entire responsibility should clearly see the boundary between the just demands and the demands that threaten the interests of the state."

Rouault Painting Stolen

EAST LANSING, Mich., Aug. 31 (AP) — "The Tramp," a painting by French artist Georges Rouault valued at $25,000, was cut from its frame and stolen Friday from the Kresge Art Center at Michigan State University, campus police said yesterday.

Independence Uncertain For Polish Trade Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

Politburo. Elections on individual factory floors were in theory secret, but this formality was often disregarded. More important, the sitting union officials had the right to propose the slate of candidates, so their self-election was ensured. Usually only 15 percent of the candidates could come from the floor.

Unlike those in the West, unions here are vertical, not horizontal. The assistant factory director and the janitor could belong to the same union. In practice, this meant that the union executives were dominated by management and middle-level workers, those most apt to be party members. The overlap in party and union membership is considerable.

The unions also run a plethora of guest houses, vacation trips, clubs, recreational events and even some nursery and health services — all of which are intended to increase their support. The unions play a very important role in career advancement: those who did not join found they stuck to their jobs.

Now, presumably, the new and old unions could became competing bodies. If the old ones continue as an extension of management and retain a hammerlock on the jobs, they will have a considerable edge.

The Communist Party clearly regards the independent union as a threat to its control, as an organization that could galvanize the general discontent and turn into political opposition. The current issue of the strike bulletin prints a document, whose authenticity seems real, from the Central Committee's Department of Ideology and Educational Work that depicts the new unions as threats to the established order. It says: "Such unions would fulfill the role of a political opposition party inspired by anti-Communist forces. They would create a division of power. The activity would ... undermine our raison d'etat and our alliances, and therefore upset the balance of force in Europe and the world."

The view corresponds closely to what foreign journalists have been told by a high party source in recent days, and it indicates that the party — or important elements within it — are implacable opponents of today's agreement. The new unions have been told they may exist, but their struggle is only just beginning.

Times Resumes Publishing; Sees Threat to Future

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP) — After the first strike by journalists in its 195-year history, The Times of London reappeared yesterday with a warning that the eight-day walkout had threatened the future of the financially ailing paper.

"If the strikers do not give their priority in loyalty to The Times ... why should they expect that the readers, or indeed the proprietor, of The Times should continue to be loyal to the paper?" it asked in an editorial.

The Times' 280-member local of the National Union of Journalists ended its strike Friday after accepting a management offer of a 27-percent pay increase over 18 months.

In its editorial, headlined "How to Kill a Newspaper," the paper said that Times Newspapers Ltd. had insufficient funds "to pay increased salaries, or indeed to pay any salaries at all," and that the funds came from the parent company, Thomson British Holdings.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Zimbabwe Rebel Slain Fighting Ex-Comra

SALISBURY, Aug. 31 (UPI) — "Comrade Tommy," a rebel who ed two guerrilla forces, regular soldiers and police, was killed last battling former comrades from Joshua Nkomo's guerrilla army, said today.

After Zimbabwe became independent under black rule, Tomm his small band launched a terrorist campaign, telling rural black Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo had not brought ine change. Crimes blamed on him inclu the slaying of a polic and a bus attack that left a black woman ely wounded.

During the seven-year war against whi ority rule, Tommy s in Mr. Nkomo's guerrilla force, membe which killed him in minute shootout at dusk Thursday after s g for him for more a month, police said.

Moscow Accuses Lisbon of Harming Relati

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union accused Por yesterday of deliberately harming relations between the two countrie

The attack was made in the government newspaper, Izvestia, 10 after Lisbon ordered the expulsion of four Soviet diplomats on sp charges. Izvestia did not mention the expulsion directly, but said P gal was "creating obstacles to the normal working of the embassy o U.S.S.R. and other Soviet institutions in Portugal."

The commentary, headlined "An Unwise Course," said Lisbon violating bilateral and multilateral agreements, including the 1975 sinki accords. It asserted that Portugal was subverting the politica mosphere in Europe and acting to damage relations with the Kre and its allies.

Verdict in Seoul Trial Expected Within We

SEOUL, Aug. 31 (UPI) — The military trial of South Korea's lea dissident, Kim Dae Jung, adjourned yesterday, and sources said a dict could come within a week.

Mr. Kim, who was arrested in May on sedition charges, went on Aug. 14. He could receive the death penalty if found guilty. His 23 defendants could be sentenced to life imprisonment if convicted.

Yesterday, prosecutors presented a list of their evidence to the l officer court-martial. The defense did not follow suit, but asked for u time to review the prosecution material. The court granted the req and adjourned the trial until Tuesday.

Fishermen Slow Traffic on Key Road to Pa

PARIS, Aug. 31 (AP) — Striking fishermen took their dispute to roads today, slowing traffic on a major route to Paris and distribu leaflets explaining their demands. The parade of 80 vehicles was tra ing about 50 kilometers per hour (30 mph), less than half the nor highway speed.

Police reported a traffic jam three kilometers long at one locatior was one of the busiest weekends of the year on the highways, v thousands of French families returning from August vacations. fishermen set out from Boulogne, the Channel port where the su began almost three weeks ago, and went as far as Bapaume, 120 kilo ters (75 miles) northeast of Paris, before turning back.

Negotiations in the dispute are to resume Tuesday, when a natio mediation committee will meet. Yesterday, fishermen at Boulogne lif their blockade, and although two small ports on the Brittany co Lorient and Concarneau, remained closed, maritime traffic elsewh was normal.

Deng Hints Hanoi 'Lessor

MILAN, Aug. 31 (AP) — China's Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping was quoted in an interview published Friday as saying Vietnam could be given a "second Chinese lesson" and that China "reserves the right" to attack its Southeast Asian neighbor again.

China invaded Vietnam in February, 1979, saying it intended to "teach Hanoi a lesson." In an interview with Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci published in the Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera, Mr. Deng was quoted as saying the "defensive counterattack" 18 months ago was not very effective "because we were too reserved and many countries were against us ... However, it has shown that we are resolute and we reserve the right to do it again."

Chinese forces invaded North Vietnam Feb. 17, 1979, and occupied a number of border towns, suffering heavy casualties before withdrawing in mid-March. Peking was angry with Hanoi over the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Cambodia, China's ally, as well as over its failure to resolve a number of long-standing territorial disputes regarding border regions, some South China Sea islands and the Gulf of Tonkin.

Mr. Deng was quoted as saying that the Soviet Union needs Europe if it is to establish world domination. "Not even if they invade China, not even if they invade the rest of the planet will the Sovi be able to establish a global hegemony they seek if they do have Europe," he said.

China Opens Legislature

(Continued from Page 1)

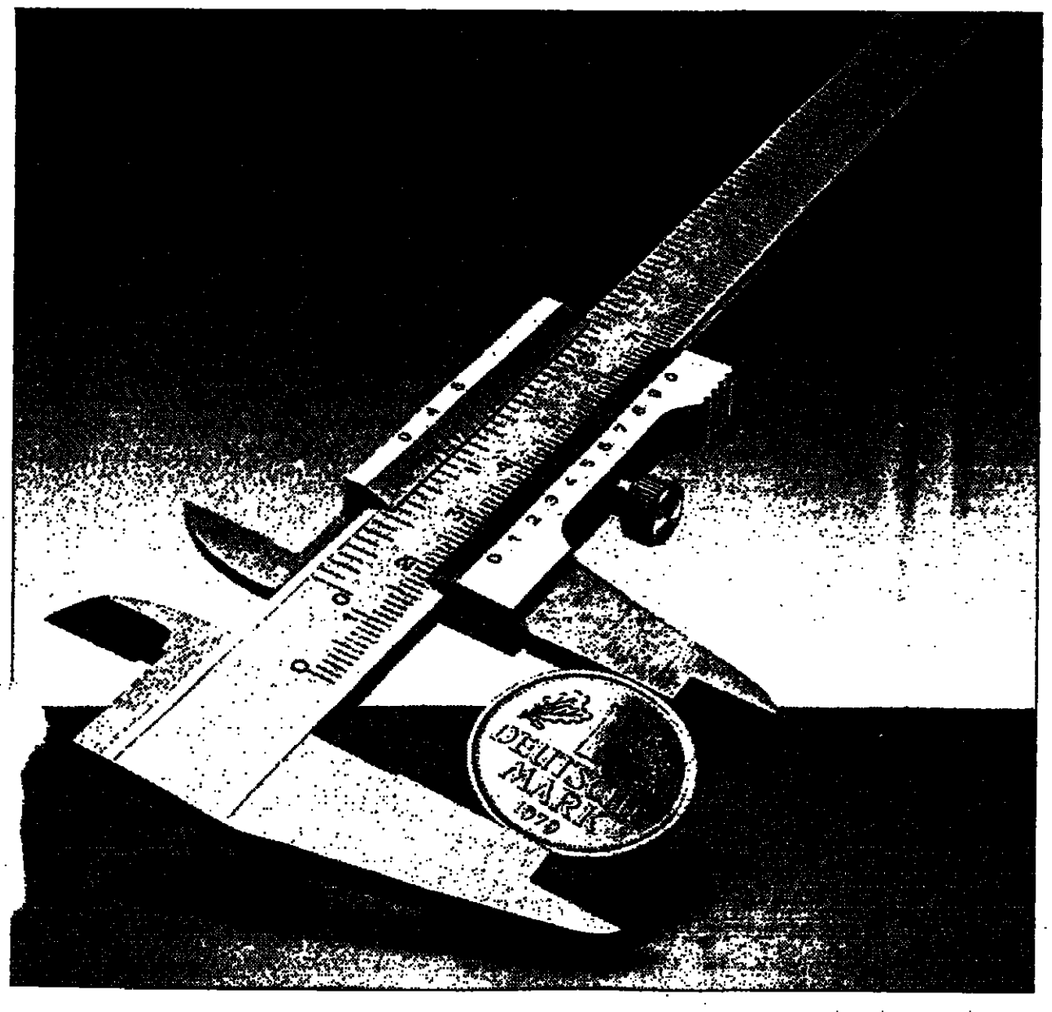
ciple of regulation through pla ning combined with the regulati of the market."

By the end of June, he sai 6,600 industrial enterprises th had been allowed to make loc and market decisions had pr duced in value 45 percent of t output of all state-run industrie surpassing in profits and incon factories run under the old syste of state quotas.

By following the new edict "to each according to his work and by placing decision-making local hands, said Mr. Yao, "the ir rational agriculture structure an pattern that existed for a long tim have begun to change somewhat."

Peasants, he said, received $7. billion through increased outpu last year, which, when combine with a $1.3-billion tax cut, raise average income significantly.

Mr. Yao said retail sales las year were up 14.7 percent over th previous year.



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Focus on Private Sector

Anderson, Lucey Set Campaign Platform

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT) — Rep. John Anderson, the independent candidate for president, and his running mate, Patrick Lucey, offered a four-year program for running the government yesterday and said it would require of voters "a patriotism greater than party."

Making public their equivalent of the platforms drafted by the Democrats and Republicans, the candidates of the National Unity campaign called their plan "our own sketch of the priorities we believe should guide our country, not a mosaic of bargains among special interests or trade-off among experts."

The Anderson-Lucey platform postpones any reduction in personal income taxes until the federal budget has been balanced, proposes to fight inflation with a new system of voluntary labor-management wage-price guidelines, and offers a broad range of new tax advantages to individuals and business.

Generally, their plan calls for reducing the government's role in a number of areas — unemployment, housing, welfare and national health insurance — in which traditional liberal doctrine has failed in the past for public involvement.

'Essential Equivalents'

In foreign policy and national security, the platform proposes to attain and preserve "essential equivalents with the Soviet Union" in military capacity. It would also press for international arms control agreements and seek to stabilize relations with the Soviet Union through active exchange of communications.

While a comparison of the independents' platform with those of the major parties risks oversimplification, the Anderson-Lucey proposals appear to be somewhat more conservative than the Democratic equivalents on social programs, calling for lower spending and less government involvement. They seem more liberal than the Republican version — firmer on individual rights, energy and the environment.

On economic matters, the independents are considerably more conservative about cutting taxes and increasing spending than either the Democrats or the Republicans. On foreign and military matters, the National Unity Campaign platform lies closer to the old bipartisan foreign policy — restraint in new weapons systems, a greater effort to limit strategic arms, more accommodation with the Soviet Union — than either the Democratic or the Republican platforms as a whole.

Within three weeks, Anderson policy advisers plan to supplement the platform with a detailed budget analysis, estimating costs of the new programs, savings and where the revenue will come from to approximate a balanced budget.

Such an accounting will be a novelty for presidential campaigns. Ordinarily, the platforms of both major parties run heavily toward promises of more government service and lower taxes, with little or no attempt to indicate how much income would be required to finance an overall package.

The Anderson-Lucey program differs markedly from party platforms in that it represents a personal pledge by the candidates to work for its provisions. Controversial planks in the Democratic and Republican platforms are often ignored by candidates during the campaign and thereafter.

The independent platform was also the product of a different process: consultation by more than a dozen Anderson aides with a wide variety of outside authorities, followed by a draft personally reviewed by the Illinois congressman. The major party platforms were amended at the subcommittee and committee level, and, in the Democrats' case, fairly extensively on the convention floor.

Some of the material in the program had been outlined earlier by Rep. Anderson in campaign speeches, but other proposals were either new or more detailed. Among the major planks were those calling for:

- A "wage-price incentives program" under which labor and management would negotiate "fair and realistic guidelines," with both labor and management enjoying "tax-based incentives" as long as they continued to comply with the agreement. The platform opposes mandatory wage and price controls, as do both President Carter and Ronald Reagan, the Republican nominee.
- Indexing of tax brackets — to prevent inflation from automatically imposing higher rates — as a first break for taxpayers after the budget has been balanced. Additional tax reduction would await "further economies ... in federal spending."
- A series of new tax advantages for both individuals and businesses designed to promote saving and capital investment, including higher exclusions for dividend and interest income, more investment credit benefits, and incentives to promote more research and development by industry.
- Combating unemployment by promoting jobs in the private sector rather than a "bloated government payroll," with public jobs restricted to teen-agers who are members of minority groups.
- A campaign to "deter overutilization and wasteful treatment under Medicare and Medicaid," and a gradual expansion of health insurance, grounded "in the existing private structure," to the 22 million Americans not protected now.
- An effort to "rationalize the welfare system" that would consider uniform applications for the mostly widely used programs — Aid to Families With Dependent Children, supplemental security income, Medicaid and food stamps — but would emphasize more earned income for welfare recipients rather than more benefits.
- An assessment of the future role of nuclear power "in light of its dependence on public subsidy and of the possibility that slower growth and demand may enable us to phase in other energy supplies in preference to nuclear systems."



Associated Press

Craig Crimmins, 24, shields his face from photographers as he is escorted to arraignment in New York Saturday for the murder of Helen Hagnes, 31, a violinist who was killed when she was thrown from the roof of the Metropolitan Opera last month.

Stagehand Held in Murder Of Violinist in New York

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT) — A stagehand at the Metropolitan Opera was charged yesterday with the slaying of Helen Hagnes, the 31-year-old violinist hurled to her death last month from the roof of the opera house at Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts.

After an intensive homicide investigation, police seized the vacationing suspect, Craig Steven Crimmins, 24, outside his home in the Bronx Friday night and booked him in Manhattan early yesterday.

The suspect was arraigned and ordered held on Rikers Island without bail until a hearing next Friday. No formal plea to the murder charge was made, but Robert Ellis, a lawyer representing Mr. Crimmins, said that his client had "maintained his innocence."

The police reiterated yesterday that investigators believed that the killing was sexually motivated.

Sources close to the investigation said that the stagehand, who had been employed at the Met for four years, had made "admissions" under questioning Friday night and had been booked on the basis of these and three other principal items of evidence — a partial fingerprint of Mr. Crimmins found on the Met roof; a police sketch, which resembled him, of the last person seen with the victim alone in a backstage elevator, and inconsistencies in his account of his movements at the opera house on the night of the murder.

No Lawyer Present

Police said that no lawyer had been present during the suspect's interrogation Friday night. Mr. Ellis said that he had been hired after the formal booking at 1 a.m. yesterday.

The police acknowledged that Mr. Crimmins had been a suspect for several weeks and that his arrest had been hastened by news accounts late Friday noting that investigators had focused on a stagehand as the prime suspect. Sources of those accounts had said that no arrest appeared imminent because detectives had not assembled enough concrete evidence.

But Chief of Detectives James Sullivan, who announced the arrest at a midmorning news conference yesterday, called it a "good case," although he declined to disclose any of the evidence or to say what led detectives to the suspect. He also said that no other arrests were expected, but that the inquiry was continuing in an effort to strengthen the case.

Mr. Sullivan said there were no indications that the suspect knew Miss Hagnes and that investigators believed that the victim had met her killer in a chance encounter somewhere backstage during a performance of the Berlin Ballet the night of July 24.

Miss Hagnes' body was found on a ledge in an airshaft at the rear of the opera house the next morning. An autopsy showed that she had been alive when hurled — nude, bound and gagged — from the sixth-floor roof, and had died of skull fractures and other injuries from the 60-foot plunge.

'Artistic Appointment'

Initial police reports said that Miss Hagnes had vanished after telling an orchestra colleague that she was going to keep an "artistic appointment" with the ballet's leading dancer, Valery Panov, in his dressing room.

Mr. Panov said then that he did not know Miss Hagnes, had had no appointment with her and had not seen her the previous night, the night of her disappearance. Police maintained that Mr. Panov was not a suspect.

The chief said yesterday that the police believed no weapon had been used in the murder, although he did not rule out the possibility that the killer had one, that he would not discuss whether Mr. Crimmins had a criminal record, and that the suspect had been arrested midway into four-week vacation.

The chief also said that a sketch of the person last known to have been with the victim would not be released because it might affect the judgment of witnesses who will be called upon to identify the suspect. He said, however, that Mr. Crimmins looks like the man in the sketch.

'Very Friendly Kid'

The arrest stunned the suspect's co-workers at the Met and his neighbors. Acquaintances and neighbors alike described him as a quiet young man who worked conscientiously, kept to himself, did his family's laundry and performed other chores without complaint.

Prosperous but Angry Mix of Blacks, Whites and Cubans

Miami's Changing Identity: A Tale of Three Cities

By Jo Thomas

MIAMI, Aug. 31 (NYT) — The two shocks of black rioting in Liberty City and the wave of Cuban refugees, which made Miami an international catchword for both hope and despair, are still deeply felt here but are surprisingly difficult to see.

Fleets of white cruise ships still line up in the turquoise water. Condominium penthouses priced at $1.2 million are sold, without advertising, before a Coconut Grove building is off the drawing boards. A South American shopper buys every small-size dress in a downtown store. It is the off-season. On Sundays, everyone goes to the beach.

The Liberty City section, with its housing projects, its wreckage and its anger, is well out of sight for visitors. So are most of the 60,000 Cubans who have come here since April. Fewer than 1,000 are housed in the hot and cheerless tent city underneath Interstate 95. The congestion in Hialeah and Little Havana, where eight cars may be parked in a single yard, infers where the rest have gone.

By almost every statistical index, Miami's position as a magnet for tourism, shopping, banking, and commerce has not been touched.

International tourism in May, the month of the riot, was up 39 percent from May of last year. Retail sales of durable goods, which were down nationally, were up 19.7 percent. In Dade County, real estate values have risen $12 billion in the last year and a recent sale of $20.5 million in bond anticipation notes by worried county officials was a resounding success.

Image and Fabric

Many businessmen, politicians, and civic leaders agree that what has changed is Miami's image.

"I just spent three weeks on the road, and it was amazing," said Bill Talbert, executive assistant to the Dade County manager. "People would say, 'Oh, how bad was your house burned? Aren't you afraid?' People think everything from the Broward County line has been burned and what's left are refugees. We on a local level know that's just not the case."

What is true, he conceded, is that "the fabric of the community has been shaken, going through this trauma."

The riots, touched off by the acquittal by an all-white jury of four white policemen accused of beating a black insurance agent to death, took 18 lives and cost businesses more than $100 million.

Two months later, the housing projects in Liberty City erupted in sniper fire, arson and bottle-throwing. That violence, in which 39 persons were injured, was sparked by efforts of white police officers to arrest two black robbery suspects.

Federal agents, prosecutors, and a grand jury began investigating allegations of police brutality, and two former officers have been indicted for alleged civil rights violations.

Some local law enforcement officers, in turn, have termed the indictments "persecution of police officers for political purposes," and last Tuesday some 150 officers demonstrated against the federal investigations.

Community leaders have expressed concern that tangible help for Liberty City has been slow to appear. Federal aid was announced — $90 million — but agencies could not start most programs quickly. The assumption is that Liberty City should be repaired. But there are those who have doubts.

"I don't think Liberty City has any future at all," said Dan Paul, a Miami lawyer. "When they built the expressway, they saw the black business section as a slum, so that put Interstate 95 right down the middle of the area and destroyed it.

"I have a dim view of black ghettos all over the United States. There's increasing isolation," Mr. Paul said. "Here the Cubans are all over town soliciting jobs. I'm afraid the blacks have fenced themselves into a closet."

Marvin Dunn, an associate professor of community psychology at Florida International University, wrote in a long article for Tropic magazine that whites and middle-class blacks have little patience with poor blacks.

"We simply must have a place to put them other than our own neighborhoods," wrote Mr. Dunn, who is black. " 'Projects' serve that purpose extremely well."

What Miami has realized in the last few months is that its geography can be bitter as well as sweet: the city's location makes it unattractive to heavy industry; it has kept its air and water clean; its downtown looks as if it had just had a scrubbing; its tourists spent $7 billion last year and accounted for 50 percent of the economy a one out of four jobs.

Miami's geography also mad the port of entry for hundreds thousands of Cubans in the ea 1960s. In 20 years they have vived dying neighborhoods a turned Miami's downtown int Latin-American commercial banking center where econo movement in Caracas is felt m keenly than the recession in troit.

Some 18 percent of all farmlar in Dade County is now owned foreigners. One-third of all dee now recorded are in the names foreign corporations. A house Key Biscayne that once sold $10,000 may now bring $250,000.

As for the new refugees, howe er, "a lot of them are not happ said Rep. Claude Pepper, D-Fl "If they are not blessed with rel tives, they're very unhappy.

"On the other hand, a lot of t local people — what the Latins c Anglos and what we call Ame cans — are unhappy because th have to spend money to take ca of these people, and they've tak jobs from some of the local pe ple."

Bilingualism

Last Tuesday a group called Ci izens of Dade United submitte 44,166 signatures on a petition repeal the county's official polic of bilingualism, or conducting business in both Spanish and En lish. Even if successful, the petitio drive would have no effect on on of its backers' most common con plaints: the requirement that on speak Spanish as a condition employment in some jobs.

"I don't deny the seriousness o the [refugee] problem," said Mon signor Bryan Walsh, director Catholic Charities for the Ar chdiocese of Miami. "It's taken al my work for the last three months But I feel solid optimism. We ha ven't received one single unit o public housing because of refugee in the past 20 years. We've beer screaming since 1966, as we watcl the waiting list for public housing go up.

"Despite all of that, the Miam community, particularly the Cu ban community, has absorbed 60,000 people. If we had a 99 per cent success in anything else in this world, we would be screaming ... A lot of people who are doing the complaining are not the least bit impacted by this. They don't realize the benefits they are gaining from tourism and trade with Latin America and all the other economic development which has occurred."

Cubans in Lima Release Jet Hostages, Surrender

LIMA, Aug. 31 (AP) — The 168 Cubans who forced their way aboard a Braniff DC-8 jetliner Thursday in a bid to gain refuge in the United States released their 16 hostages yesterday and surrendered to Peruvian authorities. They were transferred to temporary refugee camps near Lima.

U.S. officials in Washington said they would not count the attempted hijacking against potential Cuban emigres and would speed up the review of visa applications from Cuban refugees in Peruvian camps.

Peruvian Transportation Minister Fernando Chaves said no charges would be lodged against the men, women and children who took over the plane just before midnight Thursday.

One of the Cubans, Pedro Fernandez Cruz, told reporters, "President Carter has got to take us. He's got to solve our problem."

Diplomatic sources said the Cubans surrendered after being assured that they would not be charged but that if they did not give up they would be arrested and tried for air piracy.

The refugees were among about 400 Cubans who smashed through glass doors at the Lima airport, dodged gunfire from security guards and rushed the Braniff airliner, which had made a scheduled stop on a Rio de Janeiro-San Francisco flight. Three of the men who made it inside the plane were slightly wounded by bullets, authorities said.

The crew hurried off the plane before the refugees managed to get up the passenger ramp, but 16 passengers were taken hostage.

Authorities said the Cubans, including 25 children aged 4 to 16, demanded to be flown to the United States, where many hoped to join relatives who also had left Cuba.

The refugees were said to be armed with no more than a single knife, but some of them dismantled airliner seats to fashion crude clubs and threatened to burn the plane unless they were flown to the United States. A Braniff source said the plane was not seriously damaged.

The Cubans were among refugees who crowded into Peru's embassy in Havana seeking political asylum and were flown to Peru.

U.S. Legislator, 3 Others Convicted of Taking Bribe

(Continued from Page 1)

The Abscam (Arab scam) case, in which government agents encouraged members of Congress to take bribes for aiding a fictional sheikh.

Another result of the verdict is that the government now seems certain to move to compel Mr. Criden's testimony at the upcoming bribery and conspiracy trial of Reps. John Murphy, D-N.Y., and Frank Thompson, D-N.J., two powerful House committee chairmen who also have been indicted in Abscam cases.

Judge Pratt had planned to keep the jury deliberating until 11 p.m. Friday, but the jurors asked to continue for another hour, and brought their verdict in at 12:12 a.m. yesterday.

The foreman, Nancy Biedry, a physical therapist from Glen Cove, N.Y., said "guilty" 12 times as the judge's clerk asked her the verdict on each of the three counts for each of the four defendants.

The defense strategy throughout the three-week trial had been to divert attention from the incriminating videotapes and try to focus the jury's attention on the activities of Melvin Weinberg.

They claimed that Weinberg, the convicted felon who worked undercover for the FBI in Abscam, had told the defendants they only had to put on a stage play to get money from the "sheikh."

But Judge Pratt told the jurors in his instructions Friday morning that "Mel Weinberg is not on trial here. The government is not on trial here."

The judge did tell the jurors that they could find Rep. Myers guilty of receiving a "criminal gratuity" — which carries only a two-year penalty — if they found that he did not have the specific "criminal intent" to violate the bribery laws. Defense attorneys had hoped that Rep. Myers' testimony that he was "only acting" would raise the "reasonable doubt" that he had the required intent.

In the end, it seemed clear that the jury did not accept the congressman's explanation.

The government had made no secret of its desire to try Rep. Myers first because prosecutors thought it was the strongest of the Abscam cases. Mr. Puccio made an especially effective summation and rebuttal to the jury Thursday, ridiculing Rep. Myers' story as something "from Alice in Wonderland."

French Journalist s Freed by Bolivia

LA PAZ, Aug. 31 (UPI) — The Bolivian government has freed Albert Brun, a correspondent for Agence Franco-Presse, who was arrested last Monday and accused of spreading "lies" about Bolivia in connection with a dispatch dealing with the brief detention of Jorge Siles Salinas, half-brother of former President Hernan Siles Zuazo. Mr. Brun, a French citizen, was released Friday evening from the Interior Ministry. He said he was treated well during his detention.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Monday, September 1, 1980

How to Help the People

If all the troubling questions raised by the workers' rebellion in Poland, one of the least immediate but most important in the long run is what the West, especially the United States, can do to help the people of Eastern Europe. What is productive and what is not? Could the West unintentionally stabilize Communist governments with infusions of aid because some of that aid will trickle down to ordinary workers and their families? Or should aid be withheld to promote conditions like those that led to the Polish uprising? Should the president of the United States receive Soviet dissidents in his office and should the U.S. Congress enact legislation that ties trade to emigration? Or is it better to avoid getting involved in the East bloc's internal affairs?

The beginning of an answer, of course, is that there is no single answer. A rigid, ideological approach is inappropriate because situations vary widely and the goal is not consistency of method, but consistency of results. Poland, Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and East Germany are so different in the characters of their people, of the men who lead them, in their geography, their links to the West, their economies and many other factors, that they must be assessed individually. Eastern Europe is no longer the monolithic bloc it was in Stalin's day. The widespread strikes in Poland, for example, would be unlikely elsewhere in the bloc, but for different reasons in each country.

The Soviet Union is a case unto itself. There are those who argue that trade is the one lever the West has with the Russians and that by expanding business contacts, by nudging Soviet society toward consumerism, the industrialized democracies can influence social change and the attitudes of the new generation of leadership that will succeed the present gerontocracy. That argument is ultimately unpersuasive, though, because control is so centralized in the Kremlin that the leadership, despite considerable economic problems, will probably be able to keep dissent from getting out of hand. State control is the essence of Communism, and the men in charge will do everything in their power to prevent it from being jeopardized. Furthermore, no one has presented any convincing evidence that the next generation will differ from the present one in this critical respect.

Trade with Moscow, therefore, should be aimed at serving U.S. economic interests, when they do not conflict with political interests, and obtaining short-term political goals when that seems possible. On human rights, too, a case-by-case approach is required, but the Soviet leaders must constantly be reminded that the West cares deeply about human rights and that any softening of represson will draw favorable responses.

In the Polish case, there is little the United States or other Western countries can do immediately. Serious economic reform is needed in Poland. Such reform is more likely if the workers can be persuaded that it is in their interest, even though an immediate result will be higher prices. They won't be easy to convince, but they might be a bit more inclined to give a chance to a new leader such as former foreign minister and economic liberal Stefan Olszowski. That, of course, is not something the West should be caught trying to influence. But if Mr. Olszowski should succeed party leader Edward Gierek and attempt to institute reforms, the West could offer support that would be in the interests of both the people and the government. Such opportunities are rare and when they occur they should not be missed.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

'A Great Vital Force'

The strikers of Gdansk have, among other things, blown the cobwebs from an old and cherished doctrine that is usually more honored in song than in life. Trade unionists and revolutionaries alike have claimed a special virtue for the workers of the world — a solidarity that transcends flags and frontiers. The sentiment was best expressed not by Samuel Gompers or Karl Marx, but by Abraham Lincoln, in an 1864 letter to the Workingmen's Association of New York: "The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be the one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues, and kindred."

Time and again, however, that bond has proved frail as one or another nation recruited its workers for war against workers elsewhere. Sometimes, as in Cambodia today, both sides flaunt the same red flag and may even sing the identical anthem, "The Internationale." And, more routinely, trade unions have frequently clamored for tariff protections that had the effect of beggaring working brothers and sisters abroad.

Still, the ideal persists. One measure of its force has been the International Labor Organization, an agency established in 1919 to foster the interest of workers and the development of trade unions. The ILO has provided a world forum sufficiently important to induce Soviet bloc nations to join the organization and to pay lip service to its various conventions while actually pursuing more congenial political games. So blatant, and mischievous, did these games become that the United States withdrew from the ILO, in 1977, rejoining this year on the understanding that it would again concern itself with labor issues instead of irrelevant assaults on Israel.

Which brings us to Gdansk, where the shipyard insurgents have had the wit to examine an ILO convention adopted in 1948. It proclaims the freedom of association and the right to organize. Article 3 asserts: "Workers' and employers' organizations shall have the right to draw up their constitutions and rules, to elect their representatives in full freedom, to organize their administration and activities and to formulate their programs. The public authorities shall refrain from any interference which would restrict this right or impede the lawful exercise thereof."

In Communist countries, where the state and the employer are one, this is incendiary stuff. Topping the list of demands made by the Gdansk strikers was a call for "acceptance of free trade unions independent of the Communist Party and of enterprises, in accordance with convention No. 87 of the ILO ... which was ratified by the Communist government of Poland." If the strikers are able to establish that right, it will owe little to the efficacy of the ILO. But the inspiration and utility of its convention have surely mattered.

To Americans, a call for free unionism is not a cause but a piety. Yet the first American Labor Day was proclaimed in 1882 partly to affirm that the industrial spirit is a "great vital force in every nation." Anyone who believes that the force is spent should try to tell it to the workers of Gdansk.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Qualms About Chemicals

One of the hottest debates in the field of public health these days is over the question of whether the cancer rate is increasing or not. For years most experts believed that it was not, and many argued that if the cancers caused by smoking were discounted, the rate was actually falling. But a few months ago, National Cancer Institute scientists published new evidence from cancer surveys that they believe demonstrates a dramatic rise in the rate during the past decade.

Though the NCI's data are open to criticism on many grounds, they are convincing enough to have reversed the general consensus. For example, the American Cancer Society's 1979 edition of Cancer Facts and Figures contained the statement, as had previous editions: "The overall incidence of cancer decreased slightly in the past 25 years." The 1980 version reads: "The overall incidence of cancer decreased slightly from 1947 to 1970, but has increased between 5 and 10 percent since 1970."

This apparent reversal in the cancer trend has major implications for public health, for government regulatory policies and for the national economy, because many believe that much of the increase has been caused by exposure to chemicals. The chemical industry began a period of explosive growth in the '40s and early '50s. Since most cancers have a latent period of between 20 and 30 years, the timing is highly suggestive. And since the industry has continued to grow, this theory — it is still only that — suggests that the cancer rate will continue to climb in the years ahead.

The problem with all these data is that no one knows what they mean. The fact that a chemical can be shown to be present does not mean that it is a health threat. Conversely, with so many chemicals distributed throughout the environment, tracing a particular health threat to the guilty chemical(s) is nearly impossible. And as the cancer debate shows, even discovering that a health threat exists is no easy task. The optimists in that debate believe that the facts will become clear in five to 10 years — the pessimists believe that the answers may never be clear.

The important thing to remember is that what is known — really known — about chemical dangers at the moment is a tiny fraction of what remains to be discovered.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 1, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — At the last minute, the publication of the communique relative to the conclusion of peace was adjourned in order to give priority to the despatch in which M. Witte, the Russian envoy, announced to the Tsar the submission of Japan to Russia's conditions. The newspapers here, far from laying stress on the diplomatic victory, criticize the conditions of peace and set forth the advantages obtained by Japan. Thus, as a piece of special pleading, they assert, with evident exaggeration, that the fisheries on the Sakhalin coast constitute a source of incalculable riches. Some even do not stop at bitter criticism of the peace terms.

Fifty Years Ago

September 1, 1930

GENEVA — The price of international peace, as preserved by the League of Nations, is expected to amount to about $6 million in 1931, the sum expected to be fixed as the League's budget for next year, though only about $3.3 million of it goes to the upkeep of the League itself. About $400,000 will be devoted to the building fund for the erection of the League's new group of buildings in Geneva, while other sums will be appropriated for the League's disarmament commission and its international health work. About $100,000 will be devoted to the League commissions on social problems, such as white slave traffic and drug smuggling.



Finding New Faults in U.S. Business

By Stephen Klaidman

WASHINGTON — Like an adolescent in psychoanalysis, U.S. business tends to blame its troubles on others. Government is usually cast as the erring parent. Over-regulation and onerous tax and monetary policies are the scapegoats, the traumatic toilet training of industry.

But recently, revisionist analysts have found some new answers in the boardroom, not the bureaucracy. U.S. corporate managers are being accused of demanding bottom-line gratification at the price of future security, an infantile characteristic often ascribed to Americans in general by more history-conscious Europeans.

If the analysts are right, and their arguments are often compelling, no Democratic or Republican reindustrialization therapy can provide a cure. What's missing are executives with the nerve to encourage risky but exciting new products, even if it means forgoing short-term profits, and structural changes to encourage creative management.

With rare exceptions such as the booming semiconductor industry, imaginative technological innovators are being replaced in top corporate jobs by dispassionate administrators whose six-figure bonuses are pegged exclusively to return on investment. They are more concerned with mergers than new markets, with immediate profits rather than long-term competitiveness.

Stockholders

In the latest issue of the Harvard Business Review, Profs. Robert Hayes and William Abernathy quote this view from a Japanese observer: "Somehow or other, American business is losing confidence in itself and especially confidence in its future ... Success in trade is the result of patient and meticulous preparations, with a long period of market preparation before the rewards are available ... To undertake such commitments is hardly in the interest of a manager who is concerned with his or her next quarterly earnings report."

The new wave of lawyers, accountants and *MBA's, often with stockholders' dividends in* mind, has cut back sharply on research and development since the mid-1960s — and also on capital investment. According to Hayes and Abernathy, between 1966 and 1976 capital investment as a percentage of GNP in France and West Germany was 20 percent greater than in the United States; in Japan the rate was almost twice that of the United States.

One key difference is that the Japanese, and to a certain extent the Europeans, rely far more on bank financing than do U.S. corporations, which prefer equity financing. As a result, they need pay far less attention to satisfying stockholders and can afford to take a longer view.

James Fallows writing in the Atlantic monthly quotes a Kaiser Aluminum official as saying: "The difference with the Japanese companies is that they do everything in the long run. If they have a market for one million tons, they build a plant for four million. Then they lose money until they hit the break even point, but eventually it pays off."

The lack of vision, competitiveness and will in American business leadership is not all that different from the indecisiveness and lack of direction in U.S. foreign policy in recent years. It is only partly due to the training, temperament and style of the managers.

It is also rooted in this country's uncertainty about its place in the world now that its military and economic dominance are no longer total. Trade deficits, a weak dollar, energy dependence, and strategic parity and tactical inferiority with respect to the Soviet Union have all contributed to the mood.

Confidence

American businessmen, once sure that tomorrow would take care of itself, were able to concentrate on next week. But their approach is now tenuous, and they seem unable to respond to any but the most immediate challenges. With the prospects of another oil shock always looming, U.S. entrepreneurs are mired in caution.

But countries like West Germany and Japan, both rebuilt by the United States after World War II, are still surging upward on a wave of confidence and are unaffected by the same paralysis. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.) told a recent Harvard conference on competitiveness: "I can assure you that our competition in the world of trade is more than ready to make market investments that may not pay off for a decade. They are willing to spend years positioning themselves to conquer global markets."

Meanwhile, the U.S. lawyers and accountants scan their financial reports, generally content to serve the same old markets by making marginal improvements in the same old products.

At the same conference, Harvard Dean Henry Rosovsky summed it up when he made the comparison with the Britain of 1880: "British entrepreneurship had become flabby; growth industries and new technology were not pursued with sufficient vigor; technical education and science were lagging; the government-business relationship was not one of mutual support. When we look at our own country today in the perspective of history, the danger signals seem obvious."

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CROSSCURRENTS

Rhetoric and Reality on the Economy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Rhetorically, the economic programs published last week by President Carter and Gov. Reagan stand far apart. In reality they come close together. While both are far from silly, neither is apt to advance the country decisively toward a solution of basic economic difficulties.

The fundamental trouble arises from a kind of arthritis at critical joints in the economy. Several basic industries — autos, steel, rubber, chemicals — have become unresponsive to changing conditions. They have lost their competitive edge in this country and abroad.

A main reason is collusion between management and labor. Those supposed adversaries actually come together in accords that regularly raise wages far above commensurate increases in productive efficiency. The public is made to pay in the form of higher prices. The result is a vicious cycle of economic decline in which inflation mounts, recessions recur and unemployment rises.

Inflation mounts rapidly to higher and higher levels during every period of brisk business. Thus in 1974 the Consumer Price Index reached 12 percent and finally settled at 6 percent. This year it jumped to 18 percent and seems likely to settle at 9 percent.

With each inflationary peak, more and more customers stop buying American goods. Recessions follow and the subsequent recoveries tend to end with higher rates of unemployment. Thus the recovery from the 1971 recession ended with the jobless rate at around 4 percent. The recovery from the 1975 recession ended this year with unemployment at 5.7 percent.

The rhetorical Republican answer to the problem is "supply side" economics. The theory is that genuine shortages of goods and skills entrench the basic industries. The shortages can be relieved by productive investment. But to stimulate productive investment, money must be moved steadily from government into the hands of business and the more affluent private citizens. So Gov. Reagan favors a 30 percent tax reduction over the next three years.

The real Republican program, however, does not follow the rhetoric. It calls for a tax cut of about $30 billion next year. Roughly two-thirds of the money would go to private consumers. Only a third would go to business.

That is almost exactly the ratio of the tax cuts enacted in 1964 and 1975 as anti-recession packages. In both cases there followed recovery and an inflationary surge. There is no reason to believe it would be different this time.

The real Democratic program, as announced by the President at the White House last Thursday, is quite similar. It centers on a tax cut of $27 billion in 1981. About half would go to business and half to private consumers. Individual beneficiaries, however, would be poorer people most likely to consume. So it is not clear that there would be a big shift to investment and away from an inflationary surge.

The Democratic rhetoric by contrast stresses "industrial revitalization." Federal funds would be targeted to troubled industries — notably automobiles and steel; to down-and-out communities, especially in the industrial Midwest; and to low-income families deficient in working skills.

The president has also established an Economic Revitalization Board, chaired by Irving Shapiro of DuPont and Lane Kirkland of the AFL-CIO, to work out more cooperative relations among labor, business and government. As a first step, Carter asked the board to "develop specific recommendations for an industrial development authority ...to mobilize both public and private resources ... to help revitalize American industry."

Re-Industrialization

That sounds like the re-industrialization program some of us have been pushing. But a top union leader and a captain of the chemical industry, however admirable as men, do not exactly commend themselves as the best doctors for an arthritis that their colleagues brought about.

Moreover, the president talks of "recommendations" not commitments. He was won over to the board concept only last week at a meeting in the Oval Office with Mr. Kirkland. His record — balanced budget in January, austerity program in March and now a recovery program — is the essence of stop-go economics.

On balance, the Democratic rhetoric sounds better politically than the Republican rhetoric. But there is reason for skepticism about both parties. For in both programs the tax cut bait that alone can ensure responsible behavior in future years is given away early in 1981.

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Letters

Finding Clinton

William Serrin in "The Couponing of America" (IHT, Aug. 22) reminds me of the Boston lady who asked a visitor from out of town where she came from. When told Iowa, she replied, "My dear, here we pronounce it Ohio."

Mr. Serrin's article is datelined Clinton, Ohio, which in the text is described as being near the west bank of the Mississippi River. No part of Ohio, in fact, lies west of the Mississippi and, although 24 states of the union have towns named Clinton, Ohio is not one of them.

Clinton, Iowa, does, however, answer Mr. Serrin's description of "a rather bleak, one-time lumber and railroad center near the west bank of the Mississippi River" and that must have been where your author was, all unbeknownst to him, when he did his research.

CALVIN LYLE HAM.
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

German Debates

The Munich environment does not seem to become John Dornberg, since he keeps writing gloomy reports about German developments, the latest example being about "Labor Woes" (IHT, Aug. 13).

The current argument between the steel unions and Mannesmann is a very constructive development — in my opinion — in light of the economic stagnation in this industry here. As Mr. Dornberg points out, the 1951 steel and coal co-determination law was "pressed" upon the Adenauer administration for postwar political reasons, and the industry has been suffering from its inefficiencies ever since. The consequences were lackluster performance and the loss of jobs. The idea of corporate boards with equal representation by unions and owners plus a neutral arbitrator scares the living daylights out of many American (and other) managers. In addition to integrating the steel mill more efficiently into the corporate structure, the Mannesmann "case" is a serious test of the wisdom of this law within a very difficult and highly competitive industry.

It seems to me that the present public debate on the subject during an election year, in connection with the economics minister's remark that "German should work harder," is indeed very *vernunftig* [sensible].

HORST SCHNOES.
Frankfurt.

MacNelly's Cartoons

Cartoonist MacNelly is brilliant; he is also brutal, grossly unfair, and always antagonistic to President Carter. Why not have more diversity of views? This kind of neanderthal contempt weakens America and deserves contempt itself.

M. D. AESCHLIMAN.
Montagnola, Switzerland.

Dreams

"The cause endures, the hope still lives and the dream shall never die."

Yasser Arafat at the UN? No, as a matter of fact, it was Sen. Edward Kennedy at the Democratic Convention.

JOHN REDDAWAY
London.

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Reagan's Shaky Beginning



By David S. Broder

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Long after midnight the other night, light-sleeping reporters in the venerable Neil House Hotel heard the rustle of papers being slipped under their doors. Those who staggered sleepy-eyed out of bed to see what was being delivered found a packet and read:

"Memorandum for the press from Lyn Nofziger [Ronald Reagan's press secretary]: Substantial changes have been made in Gov. Reagan's speech before the International Brotherhood of Teamsters' Ohio Conference today, Aug. 27, 1980. Gov. Reagan will stand by any material that has been deleted from the speech."

Thus, the press and the world learned of the latest — but certainly not the last — swerve in the somewhat storm-tossed shakedown cruise of Ronald Reagan's presidential campaign.

In this instance, the nominee had been braced on his arrival in Columbus by Ohio's formidable governor, James Rhodes, who has a talent for bluntness that often extends to hyperbole. Rhodes had *some firm ideas* about what Reagan should say to the Teamsters. Comparing those thoughts with the rather limp prose of the speech that had been handed to reporters on the plane, Reagan and his staff felt called upon for some midnight rewrite.

The main change was to hype the description of the condition to which President Carter's economic management had reduced the country. In the original version, the United States was in a "recession," but in the revised version it became a "severe depression."

'Depression'

It might have gone without comment, had not the reporters learned the next morning that, in their eagerness to please Rhodes, Reagan's rewrite men had neglected to consult Alan Greenspan, their economic guru and former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, who had been sleeping in a room just down the hall.

Thus, when Greenspan awoke, he was as astonished as anyone to learn of the overnight deterioration in the state of the economy. When pressed, he allowed that "severe depression" was not the diagnosis he would have rendered if asked for a professional opinion, which he was not.

His experience was rather akin to George Bush's in Peking a week earlier. Reagan's vice presidential running mate found that his effort to convince the Communists that Reagan was only fooling about restoring "official" relations with Taiwan was undercut by Reagan's untimely decision to reiterate that he had exactly that in mind.

When Bush got back, the Taiwan confusion was corrected by the issuance of a definitive nine-page statement. But in the meantime, Reagan had said some things that indicated that he would like, as president, to rewrite the textbooks to be sure that the Vietnam war was described as a "noble cause" and that the theory of evolution was given no higher scientific status than the Biblical doctrine of special creation.

The impact of all this on the Reagan campaign has been to create some doubts that the man they fondly call "the oldest and wisest" necessarily has a clear compass fix on the best route to the White House.

Glitches

The problem is clear, but the Reaganites need not despair. All is not lost. This kind of wobble is anything but unusual in the early weeks of a presidential campaign.

Four years ago, it was Jimmy Carter who came out of the starting blocks with a terrible limp. Carter found himself that first fortnight in September apologizing to the FBI director for implying crookedness in a gift from employees to the director's ailing wife, bickering with a cardinal about speaking in a Philadelphia church and showing up at a Scranton factory where no one knew he was coming.

He managed to survive these faux pas — and to wind up in the White House.

Obviously, the Reagan operation has some very loose links, and obviously, too, the candidate has not yet learned that every word and nuance of his public utterances now will be dissected by a watching — and skeptical — press corps.

But most of what occurs before the first presidential debate is rendered irrelevant by the performance of the candidates in that debate. If the organizational loops are closed and Reagan's musing held in check, there is plenty of time to reclaim whatever ground has been lost.

©1980, The Washington Post.

Reag... Shak... Begin...



Associated Press

...emi Rafsanjani, leader of the Majlis, reads a letter from ...ier Mohammed Ali Rajaie announcing the new Cabinet.

...anian Ministers Named; ...ni-Sadr Objects to Many

...HRAN, Aug. 31 (Reuters) — ...ier Mohammed Ali Rajaie of ...named his Cabinet today, but ...r of his choices were immedi... disowned by President Abol...n Bani-Sadr.

...r. Rajaie proposed several lit...nown figures for the Cabinet, ...ding at least five former polit... prisoners, in a letter to the ...is (parliament), which will ...on the nominations this week. ...letter was read by the leader ...e Majlis, Hashemi Rafsanjani. ...it Mr. Bani-Sadr, whose ef... to block hard-liners over the ...three weeks appeared largely ...ccessful, warned today against ...ernment of conflict.

...he names read in the Majlis ... not been approved by me. I ...ove of several members of the ...inet but not of others," he told ...afternoon daily Islamic Revo...n, without mentioning names. ...was particularly opposed to the ...tion of newspaper editor ...sein Moussavi as foreign min..., political sources said.

...formed sources also said Mr. ...ie's decision to leave the de...e portfolio vacant at present ...a sign of the deep rift between ...wo leaders.

...r. Moussavi, 39, has no experi...e in office. He is a member of ...fundamentalist Islamic Repub... Party and edits the party dai... Islamic Republic. He would ...ceed Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, who, ...a Oil Minister Ali Akhbar ...nfar, is the best-known casual... of the former interim Cabinet.

...sghar Ibrahimi, 27, would take ...ge of Iran's crucial oil indus... The youngest member of a ...inet with an average age of 37, ...is one of five proposed minis... educated at U.S. universities. ...is also one of five who served ...on sentences for anti-shah ac...ties before the revolution.

Kurdish Fighting

...ne of two proposed commerce ...isters, Seyyed Assadollah ...vardi, helped blow up the ...an office of Israel's airline El ...during the shah's reign, Pars ...s agency reported. He was tor...d by the SAVAK secret police ...has damaged eyesight as a re... Pars added. The Majlis is to ...ide whether to accept Mr. ...vardi or the incumbent, Reza ...ir.

...leanwhile, there was fighting in ...Kurdish city of Mahabad yes...day after Iran sent in troops and ...vy artillery to end a 10-month ...cupation by autonomist rebels, a ...vincial official said. The city ...s reported quiet today.

...he West Azerbaijan governor...teral, Hossein Taheri, said yes...day's fighting included a guer... rilla mortar attack on an army barracks. He put government losses at one dead and two wounded. There was no figure for Kurdish casualties in the fighting, which began Friday night.

In another development, two foreign correspondents detained by revolutionary authorities were freed today on condition that they not leave Iran.

Tony Allaway of The Times of London said he and Ralph Joseph, a Pakistani journalist, were released by the office of the central revolutionary prosecutor, where they had been held for the past few days. Their passports were withdrawn and they were told not to work until investigations were concluded, he said.

Mr. Allaway, 30, said they were in good health but had not been told why they were arrested. They were arrested Aug. 14 and taken to Tehran's Evin Prison.

Pakistan Cracks Down on Soviet Aides To Protest Campaign Against Zia Rule

By Stuart Auerbach

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 31 (WP) — Pakistan has begun cracking down on activities of Soviet diplomats based in Islamabad, in an attempt to stem a Moscow-inspired campaign attacking the government of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

The government ordered the Soviet press and information office in Karachi to close and said the number of Soviet diplomats attached to the embassy in Islamabad should be halved.

With close to 100,000 Soviet troops in neighboring Afghanistan, the Pakistanis made an apparent attempt to soften the blow by ordering new travel bans on all diplomats stationed in the country, while saying privately that the restrictions are aimed solely at Eastern bloc nations.

Government officials refused yesterday to give any reason for the travel restrictions, which require diplomats to apply for permission seven days before any trip outside the city to which they are assigned.

But officials in the Ministry of External Affairs told Western diplomats at receptions this weekend that the restrictions are not aimed at them and will be applied only to the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc nations. According to one European ambassador, government officials said that Westerners can ignore the restrictions and not even bother to request the permission.

Nonetheless, the diplomatic corps plans to make a formal protest to the government about the restrictions.

Open Threats

Moscow has openly threatened Pakistan for its strong opposition to the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and for its inability to keep Afghan rebel forces from moving between the two countries.

Radio Moscow and Tass regularly assail Pakistan as "a lackey of American imperialists and Chinese chauvinists," and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko warned Islamabad in January against helping the rebels. According to reports reaching Islamabad last week, the Soviet ambassador in Kabul told a West European diplomat that, if Pakistan does not close its border to rebel forces, the Russians have ways of forcing the closure.

As if to underscore the press and diplomatic warnings, Soviet jets have made numerous incursions over the border during the past year. In many cases, the Pakistanis did not find out until it was too late. But a few times, Islamabad sources said, they had a chance to scramble their own jets and held back.

Once in the spring, Pakistani jets did try to force a slow-moving Soviet transport plane that strayed over its territory to land at the airfield in Peshawar. But just as the plane was approaching, two Soviet MiGs flew up and all three planes went back to Afghanistan.

Neither the propaganda attacks nor the airspace violations provoked a Pakistani protest.

Repeated Attacks

What did provoke the Pakistanis, according to diplomatic sources in Islamabad, were the repeated Tass attacks on the stability of the Zia government in magazines and newspapers published by the Russians in Karachi.

"They were spreading misinformation," said a Pakistani official who asked not to be named.

Moreover, the official said, the government feared that Moscow had embarked on a campaign of subversion in Pakistan. A series of night letters spread around the politically active city of Lahore in the spring appeared to be a Soviet effort, Pakistani officials and diplomatic sources said.

Yesterday the government announced that it had uncovered an underground group of long standing in Karachi and nearby Hyderabad that was putting out clandestine literature aimed at undercutting the Zia administration.

The announcement said the group's activities were financed by an unnamed foreign power, and listed the title of one of the publications as Red Banner, an indication that Moscow was behind the operation.

According to nonaligned Asian and Western diplomats in Islamabad, the Russians have been exceptionally heavy-handed in their dealings with Pakistan. Former Soviet Ambassador S.A. Azimov was reported to have tried to "bully" Gen. Zia and to have made threatening remarks to other Pakistani officials. It has been rumored in Islamabad and New Delhi that Mr. Azimov was asked to leave by the Pakistani government.

Vacillation

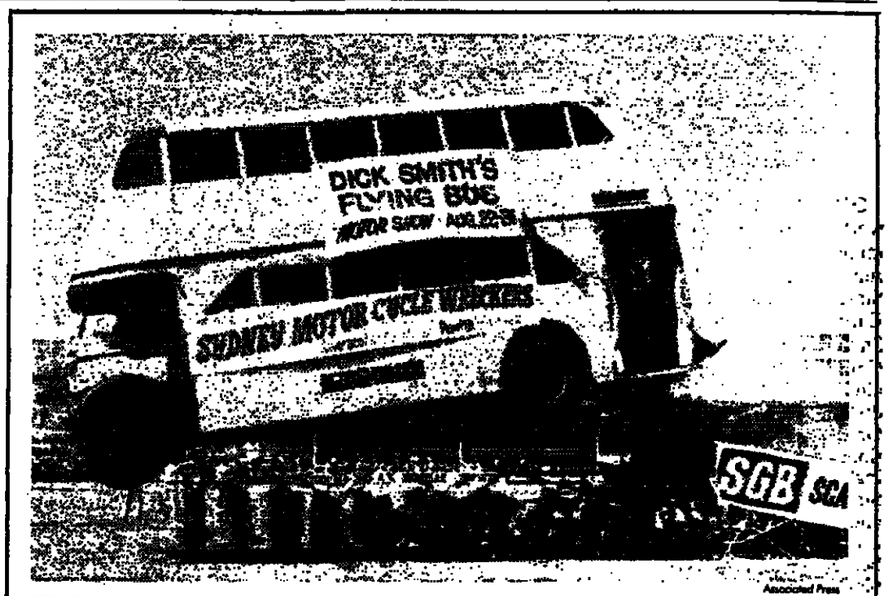
Pakistan has vacillated, since the Soviet move into Afghanistan, in its relations with the United States and the Soviet Union.

At first, President Carter pledged to support Pakistan, and it appeared that the former close ties between Washington and Islamabad would be resumed. But Gen. Zia rejected a $400-million aid offer as "peanuts," and the relationship cooled despite a January visit by Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Nonetheless, Gen. Zia has stepped carefully to avoid an open confrontation with Moscow. In confirming that he had ordered the Soviet Embassy staff reduced, for example, he went out of his way to say that economic relations between the two countries remained normal and that the Soviet Union was continuing to help Pakistan build a steel mill.

The government also ordered all other diplomatic missions to stop operating their information and publicity sections from cities other than Islamabad. According to diplomats in Islamabad, however, only the Russians were affected by the order, since their entire information staff, except two press officers, was centered in Karachi.

The United States maintains International Communication Agency posts in Lahore, Karachi and Peshawar, but U.S. sources said they were not affected by the order.



Associated Press

FLYING BUS — Electronics millionaire Dick Smith reverses the traditional stunt with this attempt in Sydney to jump 15 motorcycles in a double-decker bus. The vehicle, driven by adventurer Hans Tholstrup, cleared 14 of the two-wheelers, nicking No. 15 on landing.

Ethiopia Sees U.S.-Somali Military Accord as Threat

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 31 (Reuters) — The Ethiopian Cabinet announced today it had decided on "appropriate measures" to respond to the agreement signed a week ago covering U.S. use of the Berbera military base in neighboring Somalia.

A council of ministers press release did not specify what the measures were but said the Berbera agreement was a "threat ... to the very existence of Ethiopia." The Cabinet statement said the United States was encouraging Somali aggression against Ethiopia, particularly in the Ogaden Desert.

Somalia said last week that an armored Ethiopian force crossed its northwest border on Wednesday and attacked Somali towns. Ethiopia denied that it had invaded its neighbor.

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi said a large Ethiopian force had been seen approaching the Somali border. They said it appeared intended to consolidate Ethiopia's hold over border mountains used as an invasion route by Somalia when it launched an abortive eight-month conventional war for the disputed Ogaden region in 1978.

Police Report Killing Spanish Guerrilla

MADRID, Aug. 31 (AP) — Police said they killed Abelardo Collazo Araujo, a leader of the guerrilla organization known as GRAPO, in a shootout in a Madrid street Friday.

They said Jose Luis Fernandez Gonzalez, another member of the extreme leftist organization, was wounded. Araujo was one of five GRAPO (Oct. 1 Anti-Fascist Revolutionary Group) guerrillas who escaped from prison last Dec. 18. Police said he was the leader of a commando unit that killed four policemen in Madrid in 1976.

Pro-Iraqi Journalist Is Slain in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Aug. 31 (AP) — A pro-Iraqi Lebanese journalist was shot and killed near his house in Beirut Friday night, his newspaper, Al Liwa, reported yesterday.

Yahya Hazzouri, 31, became the third Lebanese journalist to be assassinated this year. Al Liwa said Mr. Hazzouri was machine-gunned while buying bread for his family from a bakery near his house in the Moslem neighborhood of Chiyah.

Saudis Reportedly Stiffen Warning on Oil Cutback

By Peter Behr

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (WP) — Saudi Arabia has hardened its warning that the United States and other industrial nations are risking a sharp cutback in Arab oil shipments unless they put more pressure on Israel to give up its claim to East Jerusalem, according to press reports from the capital of Riyadh.

The warnings are being taken seriously by U.S. experts, although they hold differing opinions on how deeply Saudi Arabia might cut production.

"I just don't know how to take it," said John Lichtblau, a respected international oil analyst who is head of Petroleum Industry Research Associates. "It can't be ignored."

The action by the Israeli parliament to annex Arab East Jerusalem and join it with West Jerusalem as the undivided capital of the Jewish state has produced a rising, increasingly sharp reaction from Saudi Arabia and other Arab states.

Talks Reported

A report Wednesday in Platts Oilgram News quoted an unnamed Saudi official as confirming that discussions were under way to coordinate "drastic production cuts with other Arab oil-exporting countries" if the Western industrialized nations fail to bring pressure on Israel to change course on East Jerusalem.

"We could go to 7.5 million barrels a day, and then the next month drop to 6.5 million and so on," the official was quoted as having said. Saudi production is now at 9.5 million barrels.

The Platts report said a decision could be expected in November, after the U.S. presidential elections. It noted that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will be celebrating its 20th anniversary that month in Baghdad and that the Arab League will be meeting in Amman in November.

U.S. Assessments

Some U.S. experts believe that the Saudis are considering only a moderate cut from the current production level to the official production ceiling of 8.5 million barrels or a little under that. Supplies of crude oil and petroleum products are so large now that a cutback of that order should not cause shortages or a price spurt, provided the action did not set off a wave of panic buying, these experts said.

Other authorities see in the Saudi threat a repeat of events early in 1973, when a succession of public warnings from Saudi Arabia and other Arab nations were followed by the Arab oil boycott.

The reports from Riyadh are being accepted as accurate by officials of several U.S.-based oil companies, although they said they had no independent confirmation. "There are no unofficial spokesmen in Saudi Arabia," said one U.S. oil official. None of the U.S. officials was willing to be quoted by name because of the sensitivity of the issue.

Current Policies

Saudi Arabia's current oil policies support the optimists' view that a severe embargo is not in the offing, assuming that the Arab-Israeli conflict does not continue to escalate.

The Saudis increased oil production after the revolution in Iran to offset the shutdown of Iranian oil fields early in 1979, and Saudi production continues at 1 million barrels a day above their official production target.

Their purpose was to restore price stability by creating a worldwide surplus large enough to end the frantic scramble for oil stocks that followed the Iranian revolution.

The strategy has largely succeeded, thanks to increased production not only from Saudi Arabia's fields but also from Iraq, the North Sea, Mexico and Alaska's North Slope. Oil prices have stabilized, and by Oct. 1 the stockpiles of the 21 nations supporting the International Energy Agency are expected to reach about 436 million tons, a 91-day supply. The comparable average for the previous three years was 79 days.

Pope to Visit Britain In Summer of 1982

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP) — Pope John Paul II is to visit Britain and the suggested date for his visit is the summer of 1982, the Roman Catholic information service announced here today.

It will be the first time that a reigning pope has visited Britain. A spokesman said the visit will not include Northern Ireland. There are about 4.5 million Roman Catholics in Britain, where the national Protestant churches are the Church of England and the Church of Scotland.

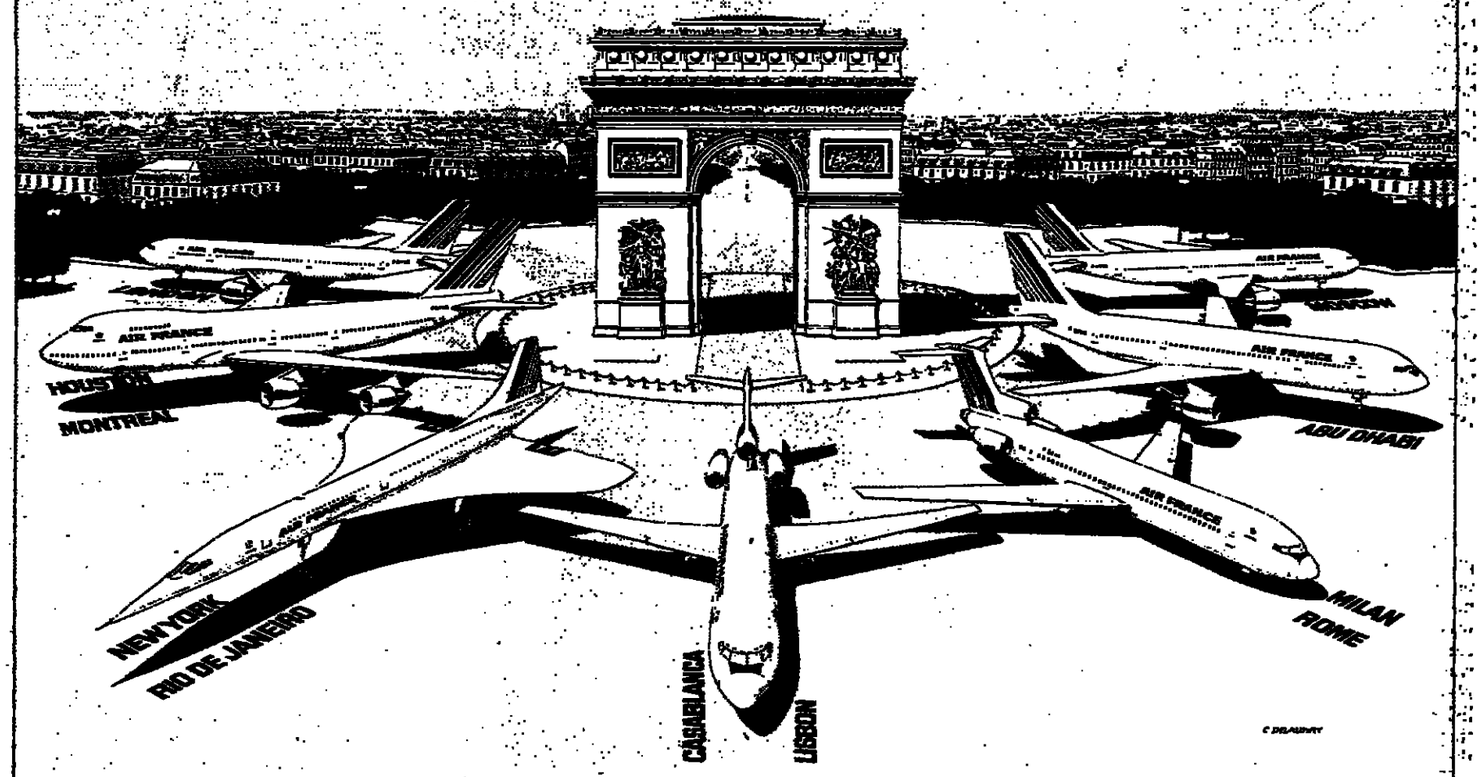
...alta Asks UN ...o Stop Libyans

...NITED NATIONS, N.Y., ...31 (AP) — Malta asked the ...ted Nations Security Council ...erday to tell Libya to stop in...ering with Maltese-licensed oil ...ling on the disputed continen... shelf between the two countries ...he Mediterranean.

...Maltese Ambassador Victor ...ici handed UN Secretary-Gen... Kurt Waldheim a letter asking ...an urgent meeting of the 15... ...ion council on grounds that Li... had taken an "illegal action," ...atening "regional and interna... ...al peace" when its ships closed ...drilling rig working under con... ...sion from Malta.

...Mr. Gauci said that Malta had ...ified Libya last November that ...intended to commence drilling ...the shelf and that Libya made ...written objection. Libyan war... ...s then surrounded the rig Aug. ...20 and forced the Italian com... ...y in charge to stop drilling.

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Urges SALT Approval

U.S. Expert Decries Trends Toward War

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT) — Marshall Shulman, the State Department's top expert on the Soviet Union, says that if trends in U.S.-Soviet relations continue, the possibility of a nuclear war "is likely to increase rather than to diminish."

"We are clearly approaching the point where any kind of agreed limitations on weapons of mass destruction is hard to visualize," Mr. Shulman said Friday in a commencement speech at Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio.

The address reflected his growing pessimism about U.S.-Soviet relations, which he has repeatedly stated in private in recent months. He is planning to leave the State Department this fall and return to Columbia University as director of the Russian Institute.

Mr. Shulman joined the department at the request of former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at the start of the Carter administration and played an active role in advising Mr. Vance on U.S.-Soviet and arms control matters until the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan caused the administration to put a virtual freeze on relations.

Since then, particularly after Mr. Vance's resignation in April, Mr. Shulman has had relatively little to do with administration policymaking. Friday's speech, in a sense, represented a crystallization of his concerns.

'Terminal Myopia'

Describing U.S. and Soviet attitudes as "a terminal case of myopia," Mr. Shulman said the Soviet Union had shown "extraordinary short-sightedness" in not realizing that its stepped-up military activity around the world would "destroy the trends toward moderating its relations with the United States and the West which had a modest beginning a decade ago."

Americans were short-sighted in not approving the pending strategic arms limitation agreement, he said, because without the treaty, "we shall have to contend with much higher and more unpredictable levels of Soviet nuclear weapons."

"Those who have opposed the treaty seriously underestimate the pace at which the relentless development of new military technologies is carrying us toward a higher and less stable competition in nuclear weapons, and toward a situation in which the possibility of nuclear war is greatly increased by the perception of each side that the other is preparing the capabilities for a first strike," he warned.

The Carter administration maintains that it wants the treaty ratified, but that it is impossible now to secure the needed two-thirds vote in the Senate.

"We must ratify SALT-2," Mr. Shulman said. "There is no later and better time. There will be no more propitious moment. If we do not ratify the present treaty, the world will not hold still. New weapons will be deployed on both sides, and both the prospects for negotiations and the basis for agreement will diminish with every year that passes."

John Dhlamini, Swazi Prince, Dies in Accident

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 31 (AP) — Prince John Dhlamini, a brother of King Sobhuza of Swaziland, died in a car accident Friday night that involved three other members of the Swazi royal family, the South African Press Association reported. No details were given.

Anthony Giordano

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 31 (UPI) — Anthony Giordano, 64, described by the FBI as head of the organized crime syndicate in St. Louis, died Friday of lung cancer. Giordano maintained a low profile after his release from federal prison in December, 1977. He had served two years and eight months of a four-year sentence for conspiring to acquire a hidden ownership in a Las Vegas hotel and gambling casino.

Wanda Capodaglio

CASTELFRANCO DI SOPRA, Italy, Aug. 31 (Reuters) — Italian actress Wanda Capodaglio, 91, who made her career in the 1930s performing in plays by Shakespeare, Tolstoy and Ibsen, died yesterday, family sources said.

Kidnappers Free Man

ROME, Aug. 31 (Reuters) — A Swiss-born car company executive, kidnapped by gunmen in a Rome street four months ago, was released early today after payment of a ransom, police said. They said Rudolf Oetiker, 57, was left blindfolded in a stolen car in a suburb. He was apparently unharmed but in a state of shock.



United Press International

DEFACED — A Hitlerian mustache was painted on a poster for Franz Josef Strauss, the conservative candidate for chancellor, before a weekend rally for the candidate in Darmstadt, West Germany. Police said many other Strauss posters in the city were similarly defaced.

Italian Ship Deal Allowed to Stand

U.S. Moves to Block Boeing-Iraq Jet Sale

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (WP) — Bowing to congressional protests, the State Department has moved to stop Boeing Co. from selling passengers jets worth $208 million to Iraq.

The department said that it was recommending to the Commerce Department that no export license for the planes be issued to Boeing because of "Iraqi involvement" in recent terrorism.

Although technically the State Department's recommendation is not binding on the Commerce Department, the action represents a Carter administration decision to stop two Boeing 747 jumbo jets and three smaller 727 passenger liners from being sold to Iraqi Airways.

However, an earlier transaction under which General Electric engines were sold to Italy to power frigates being built for the Iraqi Navy still stands.

"In view of recent terrorist incidents which appear to have had Iraqi involvement or support," the State Department said Friday in a formal explanation, "and the clear sentiment of the Congress with respect to international terrorism, we have advised the American aircraft manufacturers involved" that the department cannot recommend issuance of the export licenses.

The ruling apparently was prompted by two European incidents. Two Iraqi diplomats have been accused of passing explosives to people in West Berlin who planned to use them against Kurdish dissidents. In Vienna, Iraqi diplomats were arrested and expelled on charges of trying to blow up the Iranian Embassy.

Israel has opposed the aircraft sales to Iraq. Congressional critics had said the Boeing jets could end up being used to transport Iraqi troops as well as civilians.

Decision Praised

Rep. Millicent Fenwick, R-N.J., a chief congressional critic of the plane sales and author of legislation requiring the administration to notify Congress of such transactions, praised Friday's decision in a letter to Secretary of State Edmund Muskie.

"Our national commitment against terrorism and those countries which support terrorism is greatly reinforced by this action," she wrote.

Sources said the State Department reached its decision on the planes at a meeting Thursday involving its Mideast experts.

Earlier this month, the department announced that it was going along with the Commerce Department's approval of the sale of eight General Electric turbine engines, worth $11.2 million, for four Italian Lupo-class frigates ordered by Iraq.

"We concluded that it would not be in our overall foreign policy interest to revoke this export license," the State Department said at the time.

Congressional sources said the department asserted that going through with the engine deal had given the United States leverage to limit the amount of nuclear power supplies that Italy sells to Iraq.

The frigate sales to Iraq are part of a military deal worth about $1 billion to Italy. The Senate voted to block the engine sales, but the House has not concurred.

Opposition May Not Be Able to Keep Unity

Challenge to Marcos Appears to Be Sha

By Abby Tan

MANILA, Aug. 31 (WP) — It is not clear whether the Philippines' scattered opposition factions, who finally joined forces last week, can force President Ferdinand Marcos to revive democratic government even if they maintain their unity.

Eight political parties formed a National Covenant for Freedom last Friday after eight years of divided efforts to combat martial law. In a meeting at a country club they adopted a plan demanding "immediate termination of the Marcos dictatorship," unconditional dismantling of martial law, convocation of free elections and the end to what was described as foreign domination.

Diplomats present at the launching questioned whether they were witnessing a major development or a bit of political theater.

Coming at a time when radical elements are setting off bombs in Manila and students and labor are protesting price increases, the rhetoric was ominous.

14 Revisions

But it took 14 revisions for the leaders to agree on points broad enough to encompass all their groups. Opposition parties in this country, one observer said, are characterized by the presence of more generals than soldiers. "Everyone wants to lead," he added.

The alliance does bring together the Liberal and Nationalist parties that dominated political life before Mr. Marcos was elected on the Nationalist ticket in 1965. He then used his faction to form the New Society Movement that now dominates the rubber-stamp National Assembly.

Former senator Benigno Aquino, who inspired creation of the National Convenant coalition, is in the United States seeking support for himself as an alternative to Mr. Marcos — or at least to neutralize U.S. backing of the Marcos government.

Mr. Aquino, on leave from jail for heart surgery in the United States, stayed on as a fellow at Harvard University. He will send his endorsement of the covenant, opposition leaders said.

The united opposition clearly has pro-United States leanings. One insider said the opposition groups feel that as long as they remain disunited, their chances of getting the ear of the United States are slim. The United States, until 1946 the colonial power here, maintains two military bases in the Philippines.

Political Support

An opposition source said the alliance was spurred by reports that Mr. Marcos, who will be 63 in September, is in ill health. The source said, "Should anything happen to Marcos, and if the military needs to move in, it can fall back on the united opposition for political support."

Gerardo Roxas, head of the Liberal Party, said the covenant members "intend to pursue every means to achieve our objectives. It is our intention to organize in every city and town to awaken the people to the evils of this repugnant regime and hopefully to bring public pressure on Marcos to dismantle martial law."

Former National Party senator Jose Diokno said: "For eight years the two main political parties' machineries are in deep freeze. I can't tell exactly what strength they have now. But at least they can be heard as one voice and act together."

Much will depend on the reaction of Mr. Marcos. One observer characterized some of the 70 or so signatories of the covenant as discredited politicians who could be easily bought off by Mr. Marcos.

The government appears relaxed about the opposition mo Marcos in his own pro ments has often urged the tion to unite, at least to gi semblance to his contenti dissent is allowed.

A senior Cabinet minist "Of course, we are interes they are uniting. But we intimidated."

A more immediate prob Mr. Marcos is the f Moslem rebellion in the s Philippines. Before the opp could finish reading its c to the press and diplomats need "to rectify injustices c ted against our Moslem bre Mr. Marcos announced pea with the rebels would take p Jakarta Sept. 5 and 6.

The Libyan-backed seces fort began upon declarat martial law and has since c more than 50,000 casualties. has sapped the Philippine my.

Rebel Leader in Vanuatu Arrested in Papuans' Ra

SYDNEY, Aug. 31 (UPI) — Papua New Guinean troops stormed the South Pacific stronghold of Jimmy Stevens today and arrested the rebel leader of a three-month secessionist revolt on the island of Espiritu Santo, news reports said.

Nearly 100 Papuan soldiers, called to the new nation of Vanuatu by Prime Minister Walter Lini, moved without opposition into the rebel village of Vanafo, north of the Espiritu Santo capital of Luganville, the reports said.

One sailor and a policeman were wounded by rebel gunfire during an assault on a rebel outpost in the north of the island.

It took the troops only one hour to establish complete control over Vanafo, arresting Mr. Stevens and an unspecified number of others, the Australian Broadcasting mission reported.

The raid came two day Mr. Stevens' 24-year-old sc die, was killed when his tru blown up by a hand grenad it tried to break through a block set up near the rebels' quarters. Following the troops reportedly recovered mite and a large number of ons in Vanafo.

The arrest of Mr. Stevens ally ends his secessionist ment in the largest island former New Hebrides archip About 200 Papuan soldiers two weeks ago to help cru rebellion.

Mr. Lini, in Sydney en ro the Commonwealth heads-c ernment meeting in India, s day that the raid had gone a ing to plan: "Yes, I think w say we have had a very quick ry. Jimmy Stevens and the who were in Vanafor ... ha been arrested."

Mr. Lini said that it woul between two and four mont life to return to normal in L ville.

"All the buildings in Luga town have been ransacked, pi ty has been stolen and stores been looted," he said.

Mr. Stevens and several hu followers — mainly French-s ing plantation owners — control of Espiritu Santo Ma The rebels feared they would their land when Mr. Lini duced land reforms propose year. The 72-island chain was under joint British-French co Vanuatu gained its indepen July 30.

Floods Devastating North India District

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31 (Reuters) — Monsoon floods continue to devastate parts of Uttar Pradesh in northern India where 894 persons have died in the past two months, the Press Trust of India reported yesterday. Floods have affected more than 20 million people in the state and destroyed or damaged tens of thousands of houses, the agency said.

Rain-swollen rivers brought chaos to five districts, isolating them from the rest of the state. Troops and government relief workers kept up their fight to evacuate thousands of people marooned in Jaunpur Town, ravaged by floodwaters from the Gumti River for more than three weeks.

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1 MILLION DM main prize guaranteed	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM main prize guaranteed	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM
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					1 MILLION DM or 10 x 100.000 DM
					2 x 1 MILLION DM main prize
3 x 100.000 DM	5 x 100.000 DM	7 x 100.000 DM	9 x 100.000 DM	11 x 100.000 DM	12 x 50.000 DM
6 x 10.000 DM	9 x 10.000 DM	13 x 15.000 DM	3 x 25.000 DM	3 x 50.000 DM	24 x 25.000 DM
9 x 5.000 DM	12 x 5.000 DM	12 x 10.000 DM	6 x 15.000 DM	6 x 25.000 DM	30 x 15.000 DM
30 x 2.000 DM	15 x 3.000 DM	15 x 5.000 DM	15 x 10.000 DM	9 x 15.000 DM	36 x 10.000 DM
120 x 1.000 DM	45 x 2.000 DM	18 x 3.000 DM	18 x 5.000 DM	18 x 10.000 DM	60 x 5.000 DM
6.300 x 240 DM	180 x 1.000 DM	60 x 2.000 DM	21 x 3.000 DM	21 x 5.000 DM	120 x 3.000 DM
6.480 = 3.007.000 DM	7.200 x 360 DM	180 x 1.000 DM	90 x 2.000 DM	24 x 3.000 DM	150 x 2.000 DM
	7.456 = 3.027.000 DM	8.100 x 480 DM	210 x 1.000 DM	120 x 2.000 DM	2.130 x 1.000 DM
		8.416 = 3.182.000 DM	9.000 x 600 DM	240 x 1.000 DM	68.100 x 720 DM
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nter of Ocean's Energy

cientists Study Eddies or Clues to Gulf Stream

By Marshall Schuon

OODS HOLE, Mass. (NYT) In 1769, Benjamin Franklin a map of the Gulf Stream, information supplied by his in, Timothy Folger, a Nan- et whaling captain. The map surprisingly accurate, even by y's standards.

t what Franklin and the sea- of his time did not know and scientists are beginning to eciate only now is that the Stream is a complex system, tantly giving birth to vast, ing rings of water that lead independent of the mother m and may alter weather, af- marine life and dictate how ons of the Atlantic Ocean with pollution.

ing satellites, computers and isticated instrument buoys, re- hers at the Oceanographic In- tion here are discovering that more they learn about the , fast current and its eddies, gs, the more complex the pic- that emerges of the stream, h was discovered in 1513 by e de Leon and carries 25 s more water than all the riv- f the world combined.

enry Stommel, an oceanogra- at the institution's Clark Lab- ory, said the Gulf Stream's flux — the way that it trans- energy — is the most difficult g for scientists to grasp.

ne of Mr. Stommel's col- ues, Philip Richardson, is a ialist in the meanders and s that are a key to that prob- . Mr. Richardson found Frank- map in the Bibliotheque Na- ale in Paris in 1978 after it had thought lost for over 200 rs. He said scientists have only ized in recent years that most he ocean's energy is contained he eddies, or rings, and that se rings were probably doing main job of transporting both etic and thermal energy in the an.

Ocean Circulation

o understand the dynamics of an circulation, he said, it was essary to try to understand the e of eddies, their formation, dis- ption, long-term movement decay. In addition, he said, e rings affect weather and cli- te, and can be factors in distri- ion of pollutants, they have le importance for marine biolo- ts and researchers in other ds.

Rings also affect naval strategy, ce temperature differences af- t the way that sound travels. dies can distort the sound by ich submarines are detected, king them prime hiding places.

Rings form when a meander aches off swirling around a core warm or cold water and extend- g down to the sea floor. Rotating slowly, the rings move southwestward at a speed of one and a half to four miles a day, finally returning to the stream to be reabsorbed. The process that causes them to move in an opposite direction from that of the stream and the general clockwise circulation of the north Atlantic is another of the things that oceanographers are trying to understand.

Warm- and cold-core rings spin off the stream in roughly equal numbers, Mr. Richardson said, but cold-core eddies can survive for as long as three years, while those with warm centers will last less than a year, because of the smaller area in which they are confined. Rings maintain their motion by drawing on the energy "stored" in the temperature difference between the core and the surrounding water, apparently losing momentum through friction and eventual loss of the temperature differential.

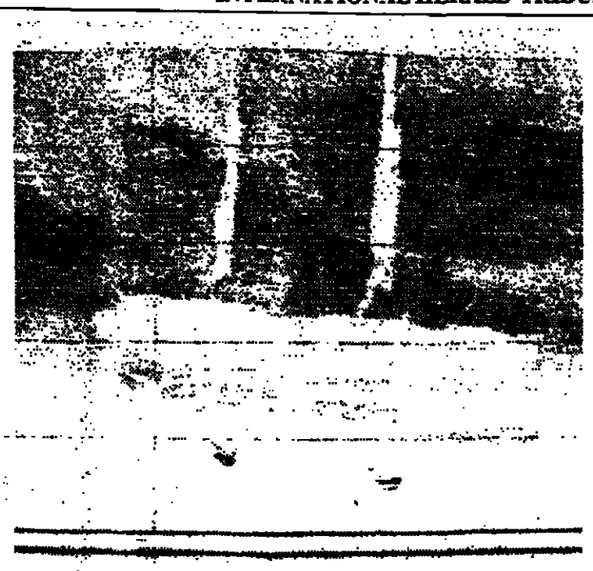
The most extensive study of an eddy — a ring code-named Bob that lived and died in 1977 — is still providing insights for the oceanographers, although information on present rings is constantly being processed.

With Ring Bob, Mr. Richardson and others wanted to follow the eddy through its life cycle, measuring its physical, chemical and biological contents and the ways that they changed with time. Measurements were made using satellite images, the paths of drifting buoys, velocities, temperature, salinity and chemical nutrients.

In addition, nets were towed through the ring to collect sea life, since biology was an important part of the experiment. In a ring, organisms and their environment are carried into alien territory as the core is swept along.

Cold water north of the stream is rich in nutrients, supporting a wide variety of sea life, and the cold-water species presumably depend on a combination of factors in their habitat for survival. Determining which factors are most important has proved difficult, but an eddy's naturally deteriorating conditions can help to sort out just which elements are most vital.

In studying Ring Bob, the research vessel Knorr sailed into it, and those on board found they could actually see, feel and smell the cold-core water, according to Mr. Richardson. The water was green and turbid, unlike the clear blue of the nearby Gulf Stream, he said, and there was a seaweed smell like that of a seashore on a summer day. The temperature of the surface in the middle of the ring was 59 degrees Fahrenheit, nearly 9 degrees colder than the surrounding water.



United Press International

The National Geographic Society released this sonar photograph, which shows the British ship Breadlabane, with two of its three masts intact, on ocean bottom in Arctic. It sank in 1853.

Sonar 'Torpedo' Discovers 1853 Wreck of British Ship

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT) — A sonar image of a sunken British sailing ship discovered this month in the freezing waters of the Canadian Arctic was released last week by the National Geographic Society. The image revealed not only the 127-year-old wreck standing upright in 300 feet of water but was also a striking illustration of the advanced state of sonar technology for underwater surveying.

The Breadlabane, a 120-foot, three-masted ship, sank Aug. 21, 1853, while searching for the explorer Sir John Franklin and his crew, who disappeared and perished on a quest for the elusive navigable Northwest Passage across North America.

Joseph MacInnis, head of Undersea Research Ltd., who spent three years trying to find the wreck, said that because of the low temperatures of the water, "there is a very good chance that all the organic material from the sails to the rigging to the food on board will be in a very excellent state of preservation."

'Sidescan' Device

The discovery was made by "sidescan" sonar equipment developed by Klein Associates Inc. of Salem, N.H. The torpedo-shaped device was submerged and towed by the search vessel. It sends out beams of electronic sound that, when reflected off distant objects and returned to the towed device, create an image of the underwater terrain and anything on it.

In the case of the Breadlabane, the image showed clear details of the ship's two intact masts, furled sails and hull. "We've come a long way," remarked Martin Klein, the sonar company's president, commenting on the resolution of current sonar imagery.

Developed in World War II, sonar (the acronym for Sound Navigation and Ranging) was first used primarily for simple depth soundings by ships, then more and more in sea-floor mapping and, since the late 1950s, in producing images of underwater features.

Sidescan sonar surveys, for example, are conducted before erecting offshore oil rigs and laying underwater oil pipelines. The Navy uses it to search for airplanes and missiles lost at sea. Recent expeditions seeking the Titanic and the Loch Ness monster employed towed sonar devices.

Swiss Make Arrests In Housing Protest

ZURICH, Aug. 31 (Reuters) — Police yesterday made dozens of arrests as an unauthorized demonstration against the shortage of accommodation in Switzerland's largest city by about 1,000 people degenerated into street fighting.

Swiss television said the clashes continued into the evening, with police using water hoses to disperse the demonstrators. Disturbances that caused several million dollars worth of damage occurred in Zurich earlier this summer over young people's discontent with the cantonal government's policy on culture and entertainment.

Recent Attacks Draw Cautious Response

For Argentine Jews, Survival Comes First

By Kenneth Freed

BUENOS AIRES (LAT) — The Jews of Argentina are a community beset by fragmentation, uncertainty, a shrinking population and, to some extent, fear. Yet the community survives, and seeing to its survival is the first duty of many Jews.

The fear has been fueled in the last six weeks by a series of bombings of synagogues and schools and by daily threats of violence against Jews.

Jewish response to the violence has been uncertain. Expressions of cautious concern are made on one hand, but there is hesitation to make a large issue of the incidents, and a refusal to point a finger at any element as responsible for the new outbreak of anti-Semitism.

"We are not going to publicize our concerns unless it is absolutely necessary," said Mario Gorenstein, president of the Daia, a confederation of Jewish organizations.

As to who is responsible, Mr. Gorenstein said: "We are very cautious about that question. We have many doubts."

Part of those doubts stem from a desire to play down any suggestion that Argentina is a stronghold of anti-Semitism or that the country's 300,000 Jews live in any real danger.

"Jewish life here is normal," said Bernardo Fain, Daia's executive director. "Our institutions live normally, our religious life is normal, the Zionist movement is normal."

Both men are emphatic in proclaiming that the military regime that has governed Argentina since taking power in a coup four years ago is not anti-Semitic.

Yet anti-Semitism is evident. Anti-Jewish books are found everywhere, and a popular seller at the city's newsstands is a magazine called Cabildo, which warns every month against Jewish influence and corruption.

Another favorite is a Spanish reprint of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, an old and fictitious account of an alleged Jewish plot to take over the world.

Government Response

A gentile woman married to a Jew in Buenos Aires said in an interview that "when people don't know that I am married to a Jew, they spew some of the most vicious anti-Semitism imaginable. And this is from some very sophisticated people."

The government goes out of its way to say that Jews are fully accepted, and the regime did act firmly, if belatedly, two years ago to end an earlier wave of anti-Semitic violence.

However, Jews are excluded from important posts in the military, and few if any are appointed to ranking government jobs.

But in some areas Jews prosper. They have been left alone in business and education, so the Jewish community is well-off, by and large, and highly educated, with a large number of doctors, lawyers, engineers and college professors.

According to Rabbi Roberto Gratz, who is head of Buenos Aires' only reform congregation, Temple Emanuel, "The government does not mind Jews being in business and making money, but it just doesn't want any making policy."

Another rabbi, Mario Ablin, head of Congregation Israelita, one of Argentina's most important synagogues, said: "We are not really integrated into society. We cannot influence public life."

He added that "any suggestion that Argentina has a Nazi style is exaggerated. But there are problems."

Roman Catholicism is the official religion of Argentina and is the church of preference for more than 90 percent of the 26 million inhabitants.

The issue of Jewish involvement in Argentine politics is a point of serious division in the Jewish community. Some important leaders are at odds with the philosophy that keeping quiet is the best policy.

Bloody Repression

The focus of this division has been how to respond to the government's bloody repression of its opponents, particularly when it involves Jews.

Mr. Gorenstein and Mr. Ablin represent one view. "We have to keep a perspective on how to approach this problem," Mr. Ablin said. "We have to approach the issue by doing what is possible without causing more trouble" for the Jewish community.

Mr. Gorenstein said that "We avoid taking expressly open positions against the government to avoid endangering the community."

On the other side are Rabbi Gratz and Rabbi Marshall Meyer, an American who heads Bet-el, a large and wealthy congregation.

Mr. Meyer, who runs the only rabbinical seminary in South America, has been an emotional and extremely outspoken critic of Argentina's human rights policies. He signs public petitions calling on the government to give an accounting of the estimated 5,000 to 15,000 persons who have disappeared since the 1976 coup — disappearances for which human rights groups blame the military government — and encourages relatives to keep putting pressure on the regime about the issue.

"When Marshall does this it makes many in the (Jewish) community cringe," said Mr. Gratz. "They ask, 'Why does he get involved?' "

Mr. Meyer answers: "In the face of all of this misery how can I, as a Jew, keep quiet? How can I, as a human being, keep quiet?"

The disagreement on human rights is not the only isssue troubling Argentine Jews.

A major concern is the character and future of the community. It is shrinking. At the end of World War II, there were an estimated 500,000 Jews in Argentina. The latest figure is about 300,000, but Mr. Gratz says only half of those can be clearly identified as Jews.

"The rest are assimilated and have no real connection with Judaism," he said.

Mr. Gratz says the Jewish population will continue to fall in numbers until "it stabilizes at about 100,000. It will become strong then because they will be Jews who want to be Jews."

E. German Fans Try to Listen to Western Rock

BERLIN, Aug. 31 (Reuters) — East German rock fans gathered behind police barriers in East Berlin last night to listen to an open-air concert taking place on the other side of the Berlin Wall.

Security forces blocked off all roads around the wall in the center of the city and detained around 40 persons who refused to move behind the barriers.

More than 400 youngsters assembled, but most went away after they found they were too far from the border to hear the music. The concert, starring the British band Barclay James Harvest, was the largest open-air pop festival ever staged in West Berlin and attracted over 100,000 persons.

Unesco Chief Said to Delay Material for Media Debate

By Robert Kaylor

PARIS, Aug. 31 (UPI) — The director-general of Unesco has failed to provide participating governments with the documents they need to prepare positions for next month's conference on international news reporting and censorship, diplomatic sources say.

The sources said last week that documents on two key subjects had not emerged from the office of the director-general, Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, despite the usual practice of issuing them 90 days before the annual fall conference of Unesco member nations. There is also a policy requirement that they be in the hands of delegations at least one month ahead of time, the sources said. The conference starts Sept. 23 in Belgrade.

"Some of the delegates are madder than hell," a source at Unesco headquarters in Paris said.

Governments need the documents to prepare for debate on the politically charged issues of international reporting and communications. The documents include Mr. M'Bow's decisions about which of the findings of the MacBride commission on world information and communication problems he wants the conference to consider, as well as his recommendations for action on them.

Commission Recommendations

The commission, headed by former Irish Foreign Minister Sean MacBride, made a number of recommendations on international reporting and news organizations. Many were welcomed by Western delegates, including ones condemning censorship and calling for freedom of movement for reporters and free access to all news sources.

But others caused alarm in the West, including one calling for legal measures to "circumscribe the action of transnationals by requiring them to comply with specific criteria and conditions defined by national legislation and development policies."

The sources did not accuse Mr. M'Bow of deliberately holding up the documents, and one Western diplomat said the director-general was probably agonizing over his recommendations on the MacBride report in an effort to avoid a contentious debate at the conference.

But Western delegations are known to be concerned over the delay and the effect it might have on lining up support on the MacBride commission provisions that will be debated.

Report on Aid

The sources said the delayed documents also include a report on technical communications aid to developing nations. This issue is considered sensitive because of political disagreements over whether aid should be administered by Unesco — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization — or other UN groups.

A spokesman for Mr. M'Bow acknowledged a delay in completing the documents but gave no specific reason. He said Mr. M'Bow hopes to issue them this week, but other sources said they might not reach the delegates until less than two weeks before the conference starts.

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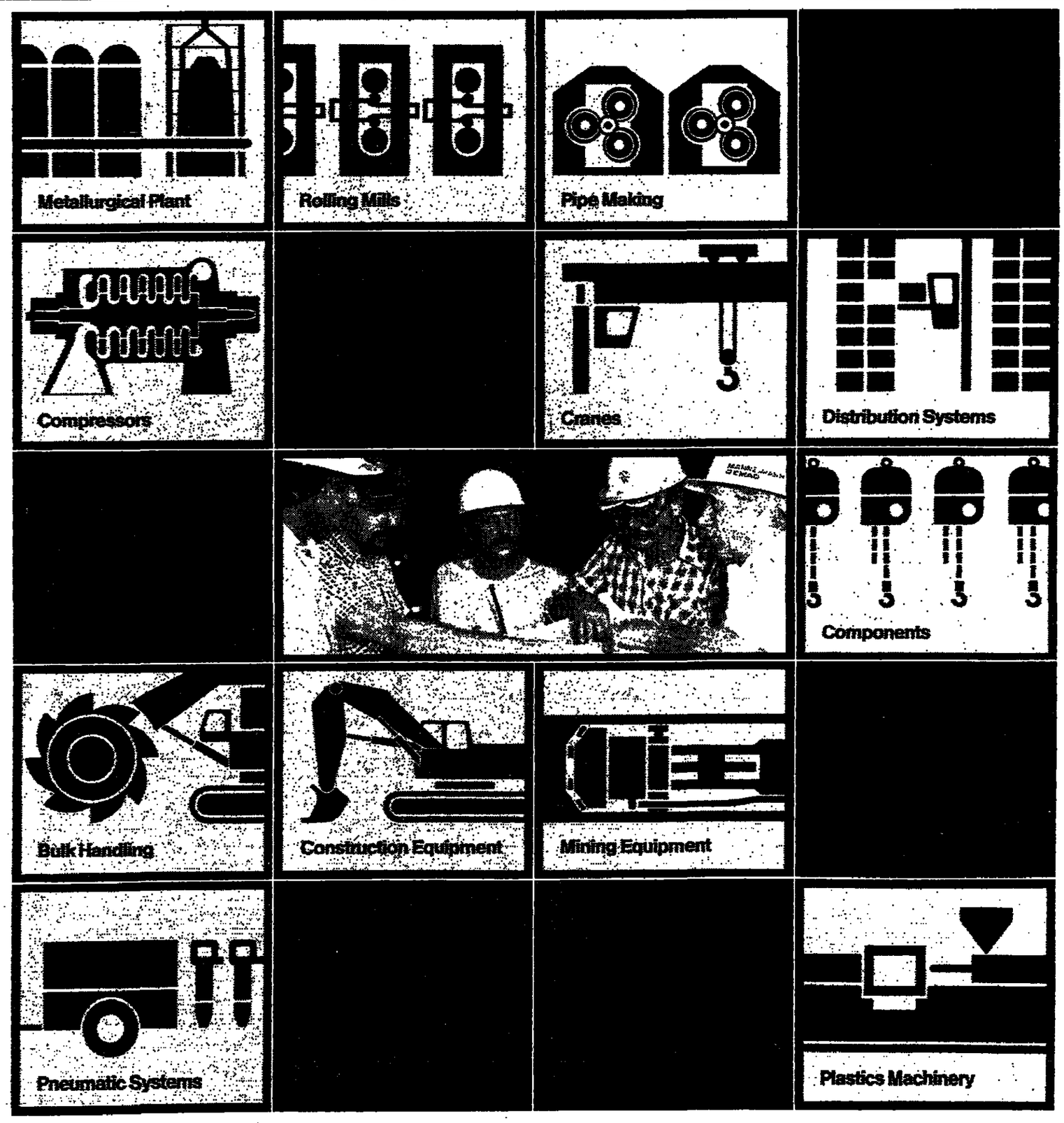
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International Bond Prices — Week of August 28

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

Amt	Security	Str/Conv	Issue Pr.	Mid Pr.	Yield
dm 150	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel 7 7/8 % 1992 Sep	s	100	98 1/4	8.10
$ 12	Rothschild Inv 14 1/4 % 1990 Aug	s	98	97 3/4	14.68
ff 150	Aeroport De Paris 13 1/8 % 1987 Aug	s	100 1/4	99 3/4	13.18
$ 115	Intl Harvester 12 3/4 % 1985 Aug	s	99 1/2	98 1/2	13.17
dm 200	World Bank 7 3/4 % 1988 Aug	s	99 3/4	97	8.27
fl 400	Sweden 12 7/8 % 1985 Aug	s	100	99 3/4	12.94
$ 22	Peugeot Sa 14 % 1990 Aug	s	100 3/4	99 1/4	14.14
dm 125	Cii-Honeywell Bull 8 3/8 % 1990 Aug	s	100	100	8.37
$ 35	Metropolitan Estate 8 1/4 % 1996 Jan	c	100	104 1/2	
dm 100	Royal Bank Of Canada 7 3/4 % 1990 Aug	s	100	98 3/4	7.93
$ 41	Paribas Suisse 6 1/4 % 1990 Dec	c	100	97 3/4	
dm 700	World Bank 8 % 1990 Aug	s	99 1/4	99 1/2	8.07
dm 200	New Zealand 7 7/8 % 1988 Jul	s	99 1/2	99	8.04
$ 150	Austrian Control Bk 10 % 1985 Jul	s	98 1/2	93	11.93
$ 57	Montreal 10 1/4 % 1987 Jul	s	100	89 1/2	12.57
$ 50	United Biscuits Fin 11 % 1998 Jul	s	100	87 1/2	13.30
$ 100	Repsteel Overseas 11 1/2 % 1988 Jul	s	97 3/4	88 3/4	13.90
$ 50	Prov Of Nova Scotia 10 3/4 % 1990 Jul	s	99 1/4	90 3/4	12.39
$ 40	Lonrho Intl Finance 12 % 1988 Jul	s	100	88 1/2	14.49
$ 100	Unilever Nv 9 3/4 % 1990 Jul	s	99 1/2	85 1/2	12.32
dm 150	Austrian Control Bk 8 1/4 % 1992 Jul	s	100	100 3/4	8.15
dm 150	Denmark Mortgage Bank 8 1/2 % 1990 Jul	s	100	100	8.49
$ 80	Alusuisse Capit 16.80 6 1/2 % 1993 Jan	c	100	90 3/4	
$ 50	British Oxygen Fin 10 3/4 % 1990 Jul	s	99 1/2	85 3/4	13.39
$ 100	Pembroke Capital Co 9 5/8 % 1987 Jul	s	100	90	11.78
$ 150	Export Developm Corp 9 1/2 % 1986 Jan	s	100	98	12.08
$ 75	Eksportfinans 9 1/2 % 1987 Jul	s	100	85 3/4	12.66
$ 150	Continental Illinois 9 3/4 % 1986 Jul	s	100	88 3/4	12.52
$ 100	Eib Europ Invest Bank 9 3/4 % 1987 Jul	s	100	87	12.64
dm 100	Kobe City 8 % 1990 Jul	s	100	100	7.99

STRAIGHT BONDS
All Currencies Except DM

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
	AUSTRALIA						
$75	Australia	8 1/4	'81 Jun	98 1/2	10.35		8.38
$25	Australia	5 1/2	'81 Jul	96	10.59	12.63	5.73
$30	Australia	5 1/2	'82 Jan	93 1/2	10.67	13.49	5.88
$350	Australia	8	'82 Apr	94 1/2	11.99		8.47
$25	Australia	6 1/2	'82 Jun	94	10.32	10.78	6.91
$30	Australia	5 1/2	'82 Jul	92	10.38	13.57	5.98
$25	Australia	5 1/2	'82 Oct	91	10.79	14.65	6.04
$20	Australia	5	'83 Apr	89	9.91	14.24	5.62
$30	Australia	8 3/4	'83 Jun	93 1/2	11.53		9.36
$120	Australia	8 1/4	'83 Oct	91 3/4	11.49		8.99
$125	Australia	8 1/8	'83 Nov	91	11.55		8.93
$100	Australia	7 1/2	'84 Sep	87	11.64		8.62
$125	Australia	8 1/4	'84 Dec	89	11.59		9.27
$25	Australia	5 1/2	'85 May	86 1/2	9.11	11.49	6.36
$25	Australia	5 3/4	'85 Nov	85	9.48	12.50	6.76
$30	Australia	8 3/4	'86 Jun	88	11.66		9.94
$120	Australia	8 1/2	'86 Oct	87	11.52		9.77
$60	Australia	8 3/4	'91 Oct	82	11.68	12.69	10.67
$150	Australia	8 1/4	'92 Sep	77	11.89	12.96	10.71
$75	Australia	9 1/4	'93 Jun	82 1/4	11.85	12.50	11.09
$75	Australia	9 1/8	'96 Jun	79 1/2	12.06	12.94	11.48
$75	Australia	9	'96 Nov	79 1/4	11.92	12.91	11.36
$100	Australia	8 7/8	'97 Dec	77 1/2	11.99	12.88	11.45
$25	Alcan Australia Ltd	8 1/2	'89 Apr	79 1/4	12.49		10.73
$60	Alcoa Australia Ltd	10	'89 Jun	83 1/2	12.79		11.98
$25	Australian Ind Dev Co	10 1/4	'91 Dec	98	12.00	13.09	10.46
$40	Australian Mining	9 1/4	'92 Jun	78 3/4	12.78	13.47	11.75
$20	Australian Res Dev Bk	9 1/2	'83 Mar	95	11.86	11.99	10.00
$30	Australian Res Dev Bk	9 5/8	'84 Aug	92 3/4	11.97		10.38

HIGHEST YIELDS
to Average Life Below 5 Years

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Mat	Ave Life	Curr
$ 30	Ind Mining Dev Bank	9 1/4	'83 Feb	75	23.23	30.44	12.33
$ 25	Chrysler Overseas	7	'84 Feb	70	19.25	27.00	10.00
$ 25	Mexico	7	'82 Apr	90	14.07	19.80	7.78
$ 20	Massey-Ferguson	9	'82 Jan	89 1/2	17.90	19.63	10.06
$ 50	South Europ. Pipeline	5 1/2	'82 Mar	93 1/2	10.26	19.50	5.88
$ 40	Massey-Ferguson	9 3/4	'82 Jul	86	19.12	19.47	11.34
$ 30	E.N.I.	7	'81 Oct	95 1/2	11.49	18.35	7.33
$ 20	Us Rubber	6 1/4	'82 Apr	91	12.67	18.14	6.87
$ 15	Electric & Musical	6 3/4	'82 Nov	89	12.75	17.53	7.58
dm 65	Ind Mining Dev Bank	7 1/2	'85 May	77 1/2	14.25	20.39	9.68
fl 100	British Leyland	7 1/2	'87 Sep	68 1/2	14.82	18.89	10.95
lfr 500	Slater,Walker	7 1/4	'87 Oct	73	13.21	17.63	9.93
dm 120	Ind Mining Dev Bank	7 3/4	'87 Jul	71	14.59	16.72	10.92
lfr 800	Reed Intl.Ltd.	6 3/4	'87 Sep	75	12.13	16.37	9.00

HIGHEST YIELDS
to Average Life Above 5 Years

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Mat	Ave Life	Curr
$ 25	United Dominions Tr.	8 3/4	'88 Dec	75 1/2	13.81	15.58	11.59
$ 40	Reed Intl.Ltd	9	'87 May	80	13.64	14.46	11.25
$ 10	Turin City	9	'91 May	81	12.23	14.32	11.11
$ 20	Tnl Overseas Finance	9	'87 Aug	81 1/2	13.13	14.25	11.04
$ 30	Cadbury Schweppes	7 3/4	'90 Oct	73 1/2	12.41	14.09	10.54
$ 20	Fisons Intl Finance	8 3/4	'92 Apr	74	13.12	13.99	11.82
$ 50	Venezuela	8 3/4	'92 Oct	76	12.67	13.96	11.51
$ 40	Rhm Overseas Fin.	9	'92 Aug	76	13.01	13.84	11.84
$ 50	Dome Petroleum Ltd	10	'94 Jul	78 3/4	13.41	13.83	12.70
fl 100	Charter Cons.Overseas	7 1/2	'87 Oct	71	14.09	15.56	10.56
fl 50	Bass Charrington	7 1/2	'87 Aug	72	13.93	15.43	10.42
fl 100	B.A.T. Intl.Fin.	7 1/2	'87 Nov	75	12.93	14.40	10.00
$ 20	Courtaulds Intl Fin	9 3/4	'89 Dec	80 3/4	13.43	14.22	12.07
fl 100	Denmark	7 3/4	'88 Apr	75 1/4	12.95	14.20	10.30

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Mat	Ave Life	Curr
$ 50	Portland Gener Elect	14 3/4	'87 May	103 1/4	13.98		14.29
$ 50	Northwest Indust Fin	13 5/8	'87 May	99	13.80		13.73
$ 50	Gie Finance Nv	13 3/4	'87 May	100 1/4	13.69		13.72
$ 75	Massey-Ferguson	9 1/2	'91 Jun	69 1/2	15.38		13.67
$ 75	Mcgraw Edison Int Fin	13 1/2	'85 May	99 1/4	13.72		13.60
$ 40	Lonrho Intl Finance	12	'88 Jul	88 1/2	14.49		13.56
$ 12	Rothschild Inv	14 1/4	'90 Aug	97 3/4	14.68		14.58
$ 20	Beneficial Overs Fin	14 1/4	'90 May	99 1/2	14.34		14.32
$ 20	Finance For Industry	14 1/2	'88 Mar	102	14.06	13.93	14.22
$ 22	Peugeot Sa	14	'90 Aug	99 1/4	14.14	14.15	14.11
$ 50	Citicorp Overseas	13 1/2	'90 Feb	98 1/2	13.78	13.85	13.71

(Continued on Page 14)

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Herald Tribune
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PARIS, SEPTEMBER, 1980

Urban Future

Special Supplement

Half the World Will Live in Cities by 2000

Global Population Balance Expected to Tilt to Urban Areas

owing is an excerpt from The City Limits: Emerging Constraints on a Growth *by Kathleen Newland, published earlier this month by Iwatch Institute of Washington, D.C., which has received financial rt from the UN Fund for Population Activities:*

umankind is changing with breathtaking speed into an urban spe-cies. The population of the world's cities has doubled in the past ars, to 1.8 billion, so that four out of every 10 people alive are urban ents. UN demographers characterize the movement to the cities as greatest mass migration in human history." If their projections ialize, more than half of the world's people will be living in cities in ars' time.

om a biological viewpoint, urban living appears profoundly unnatu-a demographer, Kingsley Davis, has written that, "The city differs a beehive or a termite mound: it is not a habitat harmoniously ted to the organic drives and reflexes of the species, but rather an environment precariously rigged so as to avoid disastrous conse-ces that would otherwise occur." Humans evolved as a social spe-it is true, but in small, dispersed groups ranging over wide territo-The population density found in cities presents dangers to human h, in the form of epidemics, waterborne diseases, and the concentra-of wastes. Overcoming these dangers has required both ingenuity substantial investment.

t if the city is an alien environment for the human organism, it is ly the natural habitat for human culture. A disproportionately large ber of humanity's great achievements in science, letters, music, ting, law, architecture and other manifestations of high culture have accomplished in an urban setting. And despite the biological odds ast it, people have found ways to thrive in cities.

ne historical perspective is not as comforting as might be thought, ever. Some great cities have collapsed under their own weight, gh the precise mechanism of their undoing remains mysterious. Fur-more, the successful cities of the past are poor guides to the cities of uture. Both the scale and the context of urbanization have changed ramatically in this century that they impose a basic discontinuity the slow buildup of the past.

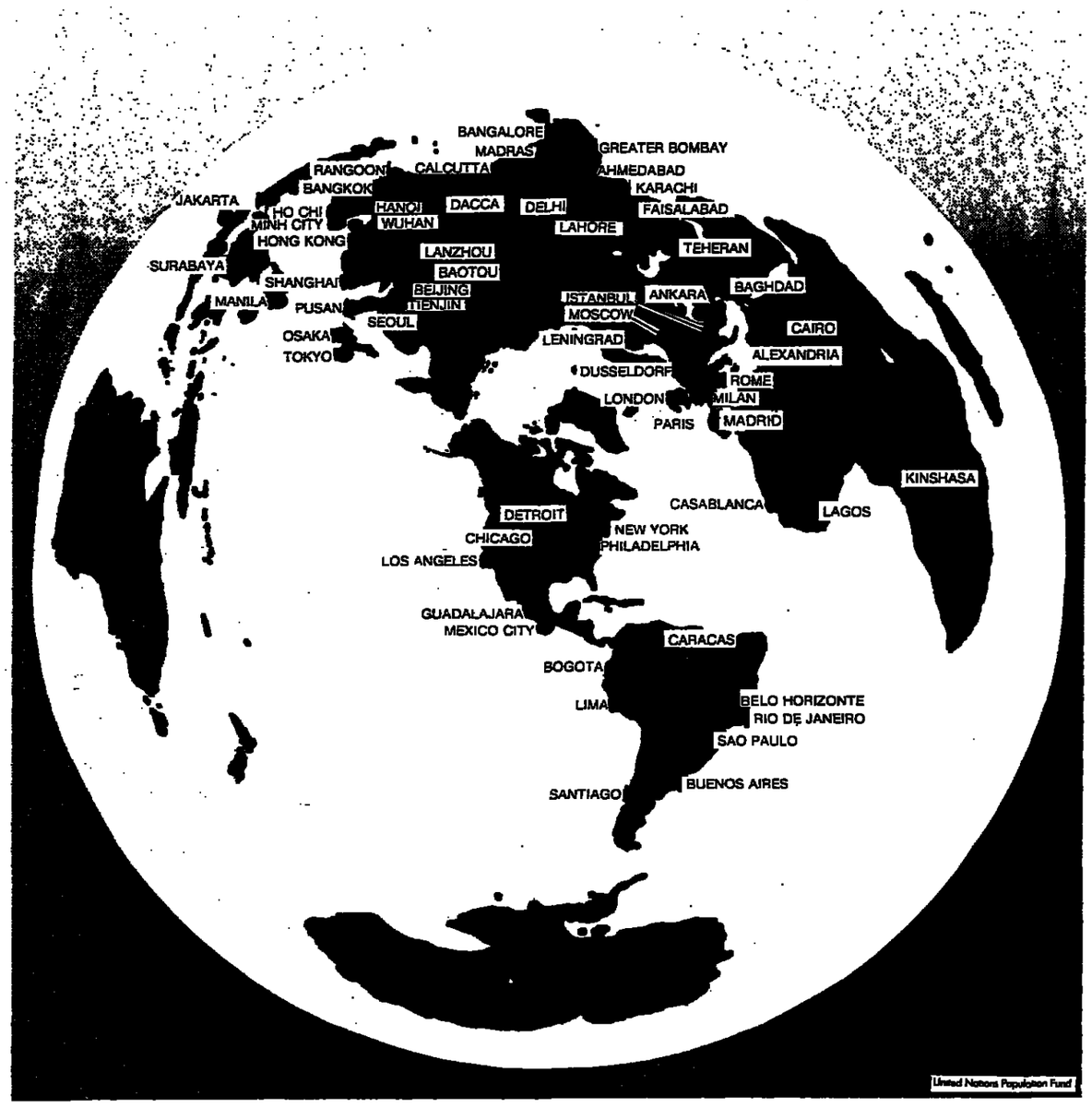
Humankind is changing with eathtaking speed into an urban species . UN demographers characterize the ovement to the cities as "the greatest mass gration in human history" ... From a ological viewpoint, urban living appears ofoundly unnatural.'

ree conditions distinguish the growth of cities today from past expe-e. One is the hugely expanded population base that forms the back-to current urbanization trends, particularly in the Third World. A d, related condition is the unfolding of an era of severe resource raints; the skyrocketing price of oil is the most dramatic evidence 's. The third element of discontinuity with the past is the prevalence pital-intensive technology in both industry and agriculture, which severed the link between increased production and expanded em-nent. All three conditions have a profound impact on the size and ioning of modern cities, and raise questions about their long-term lity.

e trend of the past 30 years has been toward larger and larger opolitan agglomerations, with an increasing concentration of people e largest centers. In 1950 the combined population of all the "giant " — those with 5 million or more residents — was 47 million. In the giant cities are home to 252 million people, a figure that the ed Nations projects will reach 650 million by the year 2000. Con-for the urban future centers on the prospects for these huge cities, e all the attendant problems of urban life are magnified. Among

(Continued on page 12S)

New, Giant Cities Are Forming Worldwide — Especially in Third World Nations — at a Rate That Has Alarmed Government Experts and Social Planners; 60 Cities Expected to Contain 650 Million



LONDON (IHT) — In the year 1900 London was the world's only city with as many as 5 million people. By the year 2000 there will be 60 such cities, with about 650 million people. And the problems posed by that awesome figure reach far beyond coping with smokiness and the sheer crush of humanity.

Back at the turn of the century the world had an estimated population of 1.6 billion and one person in every hundred lived in a city. Yet by the year 2000, if UN projections prove correct, the planet's population will have increased to 6 billion — more than half living in cities. For the first time the bulk of human population will be living in urban environments.

And many of those urban agglomerations will be massive sprawls with unfamiliar names; such places as Kananga and Mjubi Mayi in Zaire, Ogromosbo and Llorin in Nigeria, Bucaramanga in Colombia are expected to have more than 1 million people by 2000. And in China, again according to current projections, there will no fewer than 16 new million-plus cities.

But even more startling will be the growth of cities with more than 5 million inhabitants. There were six such urban agglomerations at mid-century: New York, London, Rhein-Ruhr, Paris, Tokyo and Shanghai. Today there are 26, and of the 60 projected for the year 2000, 47 will be in the developing world.

It is this last group that is growing fastest.

The projected growth rates of these Third World cities is phenomenal.

Bombay is expected to grow from 3 million in 1950 to 19 million in 2000, while Mexico City in the same period is predicted to balloon from 3 million to well above 30 million, making it the world's largest city. Indeed, of what are projected to be the world's 15 largest cities by the century's end only Tokyo, New York and Los Angeles will be outside the Third World.

The cause of the explosion lies partly in continued migration — of the type that changed the predominantly rural United States of the turn of the century into today's predominantly urban nation; but the cause also lies increasingly in the continuing extraordinary rise in the world's population, particularly in the developing countries.

It is now becoming better understood by government officials and social planners that natural population increase in the cities is sometimes a more important factor in swelling urban populations than migrations from the countryside.

Rural Poor Poorer

By dint of the sheer size of the world population, a mere 1 percent shift of the world population from the countryside to the city represents 44 million people — three new Shanghais or five new Calcuttas. It is, in part, a reflection of the relative neglect of the rural areas in favor of the cities. Almost everywhere in the Third World the rural poor are becoming poorer while the majority of the urban poor have at least kept pace with the cost of living.

Although between one-fourth and one-half of urban dwellers live in slums and shanty towns, they have relatively better access to health, education and other services. Not untypically, Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, with 3 percent of the country's population, has 20 percent of the country's doctors and nearly half its dentists.

And strategies for stemming the flow of cityward migration have had, increasingly, to account for the interests and needs of migrants. Schemes have ranged from improvements in rural services to colonization plans to redirecting migration flows.

Another apparent strategy is to acknowledge the inherent logic in the migration, and to attempt to accommodate by improving life for migrants in large cities. But that makes city life more attractive, and in turn questions arise about the ability of the great cities to cope:

- It presents developing countries with the challenge of sustaining a system that neglects the local food base upon which cities depend.
- It diverts hard-pressed resources to meet the concentrated and ever more expensive energy needs of vast urban centers.
- It demands that jobs be provided for the new population.

Questions arise also about how the megacities are to be governed and how the unique problems they pose can be tackled. The problems in administering New York or Tokyo are already baffling, for example, but they are especially daunting in the overcrowded, debt-ridden, food- and energy-stressed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Many such questions will be up for discussion at the International Conference on Population and the Urban Future that will be held in Rome from Sept. 1 to 4. The conference is sponsored by the UN Fund for Population Activities and mayors and city planners from the 60 cities have been invited to attend.

Guayaquil, Ecuador: The 30-Year Migration

By Patrick Crooke

UAYAQUIL, Ecuador (IHT) — For many years the only space available for cheap settlement near Guayaquil was an immense area of coastal swamp on the city's west-utskirts that is flooded at high tide and at low tide becomes an expanse of mud drained eeks and gullies. But that's where many people have come and settled in the last 30 — more than 100,000 of them, creating what is known as the "suburbio" of Guaya-

hen crop exports brought prosperity to the region in the 1950s, rural landowners ted much of their new profits in Guayaquil's commerce and industry, generating job rtunities that attracted landless country people — many of them ending up in the city's py outskirts.

ce then the market for the region's plantation produce has had slumps as well as s. Chronic rural unemployment, however, has ensured continuing migration to aquil. Attracted by city investments and ejected by rural poverty, huge numbers of ry people came to Guayaquil, doubling its population during the 1950s. By 1960 it alf a million residents: by the mid-1970s, more than 1 million.

w settlers came straight to the suburbio from the rural provinces. In the 1950s and 1960s especially, the suburbio's settlers were mainly people who had already lived, at briefly, in Guayaquil's inner-city slums. There they found jobs and established com-y organizations that enabled them to move out to the suburbio, developing in the p rent-free houses of their own — and, in the process, releasing inner-city slum ents for later newcomers to rent.

Dramatic Changes

ng with the growth of the suburbio came dramatic changes in Guayaquil's political The huge increase in the city's population sharpened competition between political s and leaders seeking support from the city's fastest growing constituency: the poor. factions encouraged and organized groups of poor householders to establish settle-s of their own in the suburbio (as an escape from intolerable conditions elsewhere in aquil). These factions defended their supporters in conflicts with rival settler groups, as their spokesmen in appeals for land reclamation and services, and negotiated deals politicians in charge of the city's spending on these benefits.

is political sponsorship of settler groups in the suburbio has had at least one important cal result: The suburbio has largely been developed in a regular, gridiron pattern of s and city blocks that extend into the swampland, a planning system traditional to aquil and other Spanish-derived cities in Latin America. The suburbio swamps — mud and water at the time of their occupation — have thus developed into an onment similar in appearance (and, potentially, in status) to the rest of the city.

tlers have strong reasons for adopting this regular layout of streets and city blocks, they erect boundary fences for their house plots in the swamp. Plots that are reason-ngular and uniform in size, and that front on to a street that can carry future urban services, can eventually be registered as legal free-hold properties. These requirements are well known to settlers when they share out suburbio swampland among themselves, and provide strong encouragement for them to, in effect, do their own urban planning.

But for new settlers on the suburbio's outskirts, paddling in canoes over the swamp at high tide or floundering through the mud at low water, such prospects lie in the fairly distant future. When they have fenced in their house plots and the necessary streets, they can build only lightweight shacks on stilts in the swamp. Heavier houses, even if they could afford to build them, would sink deep into the mud.

Only 1 Room

The settlers buy timber poles and slatted bamboo for walls and floors from traders from the surrounding countryside. Corrugated iron sheeting for roofs is on sale in virtually every suburbio market. Most of the first-stage houses built with these materials have only one room — sometimes subdivided to separate sitting from sleeping areas, or the owner family from a lodger family, or the family's living quarters from their small shop or workshop.

With lodgers, a shop or a workshop sharing the house, a settler family can often earn money from their home from the start. This helps to finance not only the house but travel to jobs elsewhere in the city.

This first stage of settlement, though transitional, is a perilous one. The swamp becomes grossly polluted: human waste and domestic rubbish drop from the houses into the waters below and wash about in the tide until they rot. Clean water must be bought from contractors' tanker trucks, and often carried long distances over rickety timber catwalks. Children play in the festering waters and suffer often-fatal diseases.

It is usually years before these conditions improve as the land under and between the houses is gradually filled in. The city council eventually fills in the road areas, and provides occasional help with the landfill of house plots.

During the 1960s, U.S. foreign-aid consultants prepared an ambitious scheme for reclaiming the whole suburbio area by means of massive dikes and drainage — a system not unlike the Dutch reclamation of land from the Znider Zee. The scheme, though technically feasible, would have required a huge injection of imported capital and technology that Ecuadoran authorities were not prepared to handle, and the plan came to nothing.

Meanwhile, the city council proceeded with its own sporadic and unplanned version of land reclamation, technically less satisfactory, but reflecting some important facts of life in Guayaquil. The council's piecemeal landfilling has employed many small contractors from the area, rather than large foreign firms, and has provided many badly needed jobs for local labor. Also — and importantly from the city council's point of view — by filling in the suburbio street by street, as it were, successive councils have been able to reward particular groups among the suburbio population with land and services: an important means to gain their political support.

Major Population-Aid Organizations

Among the major worldwide organizations providing funds and services in the population field are:

Office of Population, U.S. Agency for International Development (AID): a U.S. government agency that helps fund programs designed to reduce family size for more than half the world's population.

About 75 percent of this year's $195 million budget goes to direct funding for family-planning services, contraceptives, education and information, training and institutions. The remainder goes to research, policy and data collection. The bulk of AID's population assistance goes to national family planning programs, multilateral assistance agencies and private international agencies.

Recent emphasis has been on such high fertility-rate areas as sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East, and programs to improve women's position in the labor force and the health of women and children — all of which contribute to reducing fertility rates.

The UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA): established in 1969, it has the largest multilateral assistance program for the formulation of population policies in developing countries.

With a goal of promoting understanding of population-related factors and helping governments develop programs, it had funded 1,379 projects in 131 countries as of December, 1979. Its budget that year was about $149 million. Most of the money was spent in Asia and the Pacific, followed by Latin America, Africa and Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

The World Fertility Survey, one of its programs, is described as the largest social-science project in the world. It charts fertility rates, determines whether families want children and what kinds of contraceptives they use. The UNFPA is the first UN agency to stage a program in China — a census that is due to be taken next year.

International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF): a private, nonprofit organization of 95 voluntary associations whose goal is to provide family planning services to all who request them. With a 1979 budget of $70 million funded by government and private contributions, IPPF associations offer contraceptive services, recruit and train staff and help educate people about family-planning practices.

The Population Council: an independent, nonprofit organization, it was founded in 1952 by John Rockefeller 3d to help raise the issue of population growth to global attention and support family planning as a central government policy to reduce fertility rates.

About $8 million of the Population Council's $15 million budget in 1979 went to fund family planning services and contraceptive research. The rest went to fund social science research and policy programs in such subjects as migration and urbanization, women in development and interaction between population and development policies.

The Ford Foundation: a U.S. private philanthropic institution that began to work in the population field in 1952 with a major aim of helping institutions in the developing countries analyze population issues, inform the public and influence policy-making.

In the mid-1960s, the foundation reduced its funding of population programs — then about $20 million a year — because of budgetary restrictions and increased funding by other organizations. Today, the Foundation allocates about $7 million a year for studies in population policy issues, research and training in the reproductive sciences and contraceptive development, as well as experimental efforts to improve the effectiveness of family planning services.

Other private philanthropic organizations in the United States involved in population programs include the Rockefeller Foundation, the Pathfinder Fund and the A. W. Mellon Foundation.—L.B.

Family Planning Policies Stumble

By Linda Bernier

PARIS (IHT) — The most obvious solution to the population growth that is taking place largely in the Third World is family planning. But the very problems spawned by a booming population and inherent to many Third World nations — illiteracy, poor transportation and inadequate communications — also hinder effective promotion and use of *family planning* services.

There is also an increasingly felt need to tie these services in with health, nutrition and even economic policies, according to Oscar Harkavy, director of the Ford Foundation Department of Population Control.

"The rate of world fertility is indeed down — from 2 percent in the mid-1960s to 1.8 percent in the early 1980s," said Mr. Harkavy. "But the [world population] numbers are still up — today by about 70 million people a year," the approximate equivalent of the population of Mexico.

"The newest manifestation of the population problem is the problem of migration, as seen by the current refugee situation," he said. "Although there has been migration before, it is more apparent today because of the greater numbers and inflow, particularly into the industrialized world where population is down," he said.

As Rafael Salas, director of the UN Fund for Population Activities, pointed out in a recent report, political factors and *low employment* levels have caused great population shifts, both internationally and internally, mostly from rural to urban areas.

Ineffective Preaching

Planners appear increasingly to be accepting the idea that large families are more the result than the cause of poverty. Where there are no old-age pensions, medical services and unemployment pay, children become the main source of economic security, population experts have concluded.

"Preaching small families to people who need more children is not only insensitive, it is also ineffective," said one population expert, emphasizing the need to promote policies that indirectly lower fertility rates — providing better health care to lower infant mortality, increasing incomes and economic security, promoting education and women's rights.

Improving the status of women profoundly affects the success of development projects, said George Brown, director of international programs at the Population Council in New York City.

Several studies, he said, have shown that development projects — in health, training, education and economic status — have been of little benefit to women.

Evidence shows that fertility rates can be reduced both by increasing women's education and economic status and by lowering infant mortality, although the short-term effect of declining infant mortality is increased population growth.

Sri Lanka, for example, which had an infant mortality rate of 141 per 1,000 and a 2.8-percent rate of population growth right after World War II, experienced a 1.4-percent population growth rate in 1974 after reducing infant mortality to 50 per 1,000 in 1968.

The first successes in controlling population growth came in Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea and Singapore.
Then came Indonesia and several Latin American countries, particularly Colombia and to an increasing degree Mexico, said Mr. Harkavy. He added that officials in China, who boast of tremendous success in reducing population growth, admit that success in large rural areas has been limited.

He said people's understanding and freedom to choose are crucial to the success of a country's population policy. So is government commitment, Mr. Harkavy added, noting that one of the important reasons for Indonesia's success was a national policy and well-organized village structure that were committed to birth control.

India and Pakistan

While in 1960 only India and Pakistan had government policies aimed at reducing growth, by 1977 35 countries containing three fourths of the less-developed countries had anti-growth policies and 30 less-developed *countries had family planning policies to help reduce growth*, according to the Population Council.

But mistakes have been made and problems still exist, specialists say.
In India's birth control drive, which resulted in 8.26 million male sterilizations from 1976-1977, there were widespread charges of government coercion, which many say had the effect not only of decreasing the number of sterilizations — to 800,000 by April, 1978 — but also of considerably decreasing the use of intrauterine devices (IUDs) and of conventional contraceptives.

Despite a new commitment to integrate family planning services and population policy with overall development policy, the bulk of the money spent by governments and private institutions today still goes to providing contraceptives and family planning services.

Government Commitment

But government commitment to limiting population growth is still not as strong as it should be, said Mr. Brown, noting that countries in the Middle East and sub-Saharan Africa have been the most reluctant to adopt fertility-reduction programs.

In Islamic states, this is due more to tradition and the role of women than religious opposition. In Africa, this is due not only to cultural considerations but an overriding concern with health care and extremely high mortality rates, as well as concern about the imposition of Western values, Mr. Brown said. Large families are a sign of status for women in many African cultures, he noted.



Children on their way to school in a sprawling industrial suburb of Mexico City.

A Kikuyu Migrant Describes the Long Road to Nairobi

NAIROBI (IHT) — Makuru speaks in Kikuyu. The story of how she came to Nairobi is a sad one.

"My husband's family did not see that I was an intelligent woman, a woman capable of something. They made bad reports about me, and my husband sided with them. So when I had been married for eight years, I went back to my maiden home.

"But my father sent me back with a goat, and they slaughtered the goat and they beat me. That was when I decided to go to the town. I came to Nairobi because Nairobi is a big place, and I thought that I might not be found."

Njeri Nduati lives in the "better" end of what local people call the Valley — Mathare Valley, Nairobi's most notorious slum. She is known as Mukuru, which in her native Kikuyu means "the old one." But how old she is, no one knows. As to when she came here, she remembers that she had been in Nairobi six years when "the lights were put out" during World War II.

Marriage problems are one of the main reasons that there is such a high proportion of women living in the Valley. This is where women from the countryside come after being divorced, deserted or widowed. For others, it was the only alternative to a miserable marriage forced upon them by family and supported by the rigid taboos of rural life.

Mukuru and women like her belong entirely to the city. In their younger days, they worked the twilight hours in back rooms and tin shack "hotelis."

"When I was with my husband, I was not blessed with children," Mukuru said. "But after I left him, I had three." For those who come to town on their own, that way of life is almost a foregone conclusion. It is the same women who, in the bottom of the Valley near the dirty waters of the Nairobi River, brew *chang'aa*, the illegal spirits.

Distress, Sickness, Drink

Women like Mukuru engage in other forms of trade, setting off at dawn for the center of town to purchase a headload of various goods, which they later sell in little piles along the sides of the muddy tracks that intersect the Valley.

Mukuru has not spoken to her husband since she left Murang'a. Her parents, obliged to return her dowry, also refused to speak to her. And to complete the picture of loss, her three children died, one by one. "I had a girl and two boys. They were strong children; everyone was surprised when they became sick. When the last one died, I did not even want to see her buried. I was so distressed. I was sick in the head. I just went drinking."

For a while, Mukuru worked as an *ayah*, a nursemaid for European children. Later she set up a small business, selling vegetables. But her main income now comes from renting out three rooms in her brick-block house, which brings in about $32 a month.

Some years ago a plot of land was set aside in the Mathare Valley for "site-and-service" housing. The people who wanted to join this new community linked together in cooperatives, providing mutual assistance in building and in earning and saving money. Mukuru is the secretary, and the key figure, in one of these cooperatives. The 36 members include many poorer people from Mathare, whom she has been instrumental in bringing into the cooperative.

Substantial Housing

Her house is now quite substantial. She is adding three rooms to rent out. She has become urbanized, though remnants of the past remain. Compared to many women of the Valley, she is regarded as a great success.

"My people, the people of Kakamega, those ones have a small *shamba* [plot of land for cultivation], but it is not sufficient to hold life there. The soil is somehow exhausted out," she said. If she were a man in Kakamega, she said, she would leave her wife and come to town to seek work. Then, if she got a good job, her wife could come to Nairobi to visit.



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Social Planning Can Ease Migrants' Effect on Cities

By Aprodicio Laquian

MANILA (IHT) — Some demographers and planners expect the big cities of the future, especially those in developing countries, to be largely self-built, composed of slum and squatter communities and choked by low-income migrants.

This need not be the case. The processes involved in demographic transition are strongest in cities. Depending on how they are manipulated, they can make, or break, a growing city's fortunes.

Urban areas are the engines of change and the locus for economic activity. It is this quality that attracts migrants.

When divorced from their hinterland, as in the case of Singapore, the tremendous energies of cities can bring about economic miracles. Placed in their national context, they spark the creative energies that *energize the nation.*

Inundation

Still, the inundation of cities by low-income migrants and immigrants can slow their innovative and regenerative powers. This is why some countries have pursued comprehensive policies to influence and alter migration.

Such approaches succeed most notably when they take the interests of migrants into consideration.

Governments have been pursuing such policies with increasing vigor, recognizing the *inherent logic* found in human migration patterns while taking advantage of the human and organizational resources brought by the migrants.

There are several strategies that can be used to stem migration into cities and to soften the impact on those cities of the migrants that reach them.

'Stay on the Farm'

Governments can attempt to stop the flow of migrants at the source by encouraging people to "stay on the farm."

Housing programs, for example, can be used to influence people to stay in rural areas instead of moving to the city.

Resettlement and colonization schemes can be used to redirect the flow of migrants to rural frontier areas.

New cities can be built, with the government providing anything from cleared land with basic public services available to inexpensive houses that can be purchased with government-backed loans.

Governments can, at an extreme, keep migrants out of large metropolitan regions by internal passport systems, busing programs or the control of ration cards and other privileges.

Or they can — in an admission of the realities and inherent logic of cityward migration — accommodate by providing services to migrants already in urban areas. This, of course, can end up encouraging more people to move to urban areas.

Immigrants' Preference

Many immigrants prefer to settle in metropolitan areas, where economic opportunities, social services and other benefits are found.

The problem becomes more serious when they converge on certain sections of the city and refuse to be integrated into the larger society. This is a natural tendency, but it can create indigestible lumps of ethnic communities that may develop divisive tendencies.

The fragmentation of some large cities into warring communities of ethnic immigrants has been a serious problem.

North America

In North America and Europe, inner-city areas are deteriorating as their share of low-income people, usually of identifiable ethnic groups, increases.

Public use of incentives and disincentives can encourage immigrants to integrate into the social and political life of the nation.

Political and social integration, however, does not mean immigrants would lose their cultural and historical roots. Most countries receiving immigrants are multiracial and diverse. National leaders realize that it is precisely this diversity that gives the society its strength.

Aprodicio Laquian is professor of sociology at De la Salle University, Manila.

Mexico City Is Foreseen As World's Largest City

By Maggie Jones

MEXICO CITY (IHT) — The Aztecs believed that the site of Teotihuacan — now Mexico City — was where the gods came together to create the sun and moon.

Times have changed. Now, in the midday smog, one cannot even see the sun from Mexico City's industrial sector. And in another 20 years, the Mexican capital is expected to be the world's largest city — with potentially some of the world's largest problems.

With a current population estimated at more than 14 million, the city is expected to grow to between 30 million and 40 million by the end of the century.

More than 50 percent of Mexico City's inhabitants live in outlying areas where there is often no running water, electricity or sanitation. Once past the modern city center, the old colonial square and the long, tree-lined elegance of the *Reforma*, the districts spread out, ever poorer and more ugly, finally spilling over dark, dry hills that appear little more than slag heaps.

The metropolitan area has far outgrown Mexico City proper and covers almost the entire valley of Mexico state. The city was founded *in the center of a chain of lakes*, and in 1950 the area not already developed was considered by experts and planners to be either too flood-prone or too dry, saline and inhospitable for human residence.

But the people kept coming, and developers began selling barren lots — many without roads, water or sewers — to migrants who could not afford the higher rents in the heart of the city.

Unemployment

Most of the inhabitants of these satellite towns are unemployed or underemployed; perhaps as few as one-fifth hold steady jobs. Travel is a nightmare, sometimes a journey of as much as two hours each way in crowded and expensive buses.

Mexico City's new subway system has quickly become overcrowded, filthy and unpopular.

Attempts have been made to cope with some of the problems of the peripheral towns. In 1970, for example, the federal and state governments began a program to bring lighting, electricity, sanitation and health services to the satellite town of Netzahualcoyotl after squatters refused to make payments on their properties until the developers followed through on their promises.

But as one area is provided with services, others spring up and sprawl out; their residents' demands for basic services have overtaxed the resources of the n
boring states and municipaliti

Life in the central part o
city is little better for most. S
10 to 15 percent of the popul
lives in run-down tenement bl
vecindades. Thousands of
people do cobblers' work at h
without union protection or s
security benefits.

There is trade in smuggled
stolen goods and secondhand
chandise. Drug addiction
growing and largely uncontroll
problem in Mexico City, a
most Mexican cities, and *los
gados*, teen-agers who spend
days sniffing glue or smoking
ijuana, are a common sigh
some areas.

Better Housing

The most dramatic need is
better housing. Housing condit
throughout Mexico are very
by international standards,
cially when compared to thos
nations with comparable per
ta incomes.

Crowding in Mexico Cit
among the worst in the world
1970, there were 2.6 persons
room and 40 percent of hou
units had only one room. In 1
an average of 5.6 persons live
each one-room dwelling. Offic
estimate that 1.25 million
dwellings will be needed each y

Schooling is another area wh
demand is growing dramatic
and current services are in
quate — 2 million children hav
school to attend. Fifty percen
primary school pupils leave be
finishing their sixth year and
33 percent finish high school.

Another major problem is pc
tion. Mexico City, like many Th
World cities, has few air pollu
requirements, and these are o
not enforced. The metropol
area, nestled at 6,000 feet ami
ring of mountains, traps pollut
at an altitude where the str
sunlight ionizes them.

To the north, where the mo
way runs up through the vast
dustrial area known as the
niebla (smog zone) drivers hav
slow down and turn on their h
lights even at noon on a clear
so bad is the contamination.
result, allergy problems are o
mon.

These difficulties, if ignor
will be magnified and compou
ed if the city grows to 30 mill
35 million, 40 million. In
worst-case projections. Mex
City, the city where the gods cr
ed sun and moon, could becom
hell on earth.

*Maggie Jones is a freelance journalist s
alizing in development topics.*

The 10 Largest Urban Areas
Ranked by Population (in millions)

1960		1980		2000	
1. New York - NE New Jersey	15.4	New York - NE New Jersey	20.4	Mexico City	31.0
2. London	10.7	Tokyo - Yokohama	20.0	Sao Paulo	25.8
3. Tokyo - Yokohama	10.7	Mexico City	15.0	Tokyo - Yokohama	24.2
4. Rhein - Ruhr	8.7	Sao Paulo	13.5	New York - NE New Jersey	22.8
5. Shanghai	7.4	Shanghai	13.4	Shanghai	22.7
6. Paris	7.2	Los Angeles - Long Beach	11.7	Peking	19.9
7. Los Angeles - Long Beach	7.1	Peking	10.7	Rio de Janeiro	19.0
8. Buenos Aires	6.9	Rio de Janeiro	10.7	Greater Bombay	17.1
9. Chicago - NW Indiana	6.5	London	10.2	Calcutta	16.7
10. Moscow	6.3	Buenos Aires	10.1	Djakarta	16.6

Source: United Nations, Patterns of Urban and Rural Population Growth, 1950 - 2000, New York, 1979 (early draft).

World Fertility In Rapid Decline

Birthrates in the West and Third World Slow, Massive Survey Says

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

LONDON (NYT) — A major worldwide survey of 400,000 women in 61 countries shows that the population explosion that has plagued much of the world is easing. Fertility and birthrates in Third World countries and in the developed nations have significantly diminished in the last decade, the survey concluded.

In fact, new styles of living and changing morality have diminished fertility levels throughout Europe so drastically that they are pushing birthrates below the level at which existing populations are replaced, and the falling rates have prompted several alarmed governments to try to reverse the trend.

In the United States, the fertility rate has dropped from its peak of 3.5 children per woman in the late 1950s to 1.8 during the last decade. Despite the drop, however, the large number of young people resulting from the previously high rate means that the U.S.'s current population of 222.5 million can be expected to double in 99 years.

Worldwide, the pattern was found to have been partly influenced by an increasing preference for smaller families in Asia and Latin America, a widening use of contraceptives everywhere and the global advent of modernization and urbanization.

Decline Well-Established

"The decline is well-established, affects an important part of the world's population and is rapid," Dr. Leon Tabah, director of the population division of the United Nations, told some 600 specialists on the subject from 93 countries who gathered here recently.

The experts met for a 5-day conference to assess the first returns of the World Fertility Survey, a multinational endeavor begun in 1972 and recognized as the largest social science research project ever launched. It was carried out under the supervision of the International Statistical Institute, with researchers in 41 developing and 20 developed countries.

Among other things, the massive survey has found that more couples are marrying later and using a variety of contraceptive methods to delay birth, and that increasing numbers of working women are restraining childbirth. The study also found that a new and better educated generation of nearly a billion young people — emerging in the next decade with a more reserved attitude toward marriage and conception — will give the new trend greater momentum. In addition, in a reversal of previously ambivalent policies, most governments in the Third World now support programs of family planning to slow population growth.

Trend in Europe

In Europe, however, the trend can have major economic and industrial implications, according to experts at the meeting. Among other things, the shrinking populations are likely to face serious labor shortages, while those who are in the work forces, diminishing at increasing rates, will have to bear a larger tax burden to support the growing numbers of the retired.

"The whole system which traditionally worked in favor of fertility has collapsed," said Prof. Milos Macura of Yugoslavia, project director of the population division at the United Nations. "The Industrial Revolution, individualism, consumerism — in both Western and Eastern Europe, and regardless of the political system of government — are sweeping away traditional pressures that favored the family."

The change affects European countries in differing degrees. In Western Europe the worst situation is that in West Germany, where the average number of births is down to 1.4 per woman, with 2.2 the minimum needed to maintain a steady population.

Other Western European countries falling below the replacement level include Austria, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

In Eastern Europe, the depopulation phenomenon, although not as widespread, appears to be intensifying. While only East Germany falls below replacement level, with an average fertility rate of 1.8 per woman, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania are at or close to the replacement level.

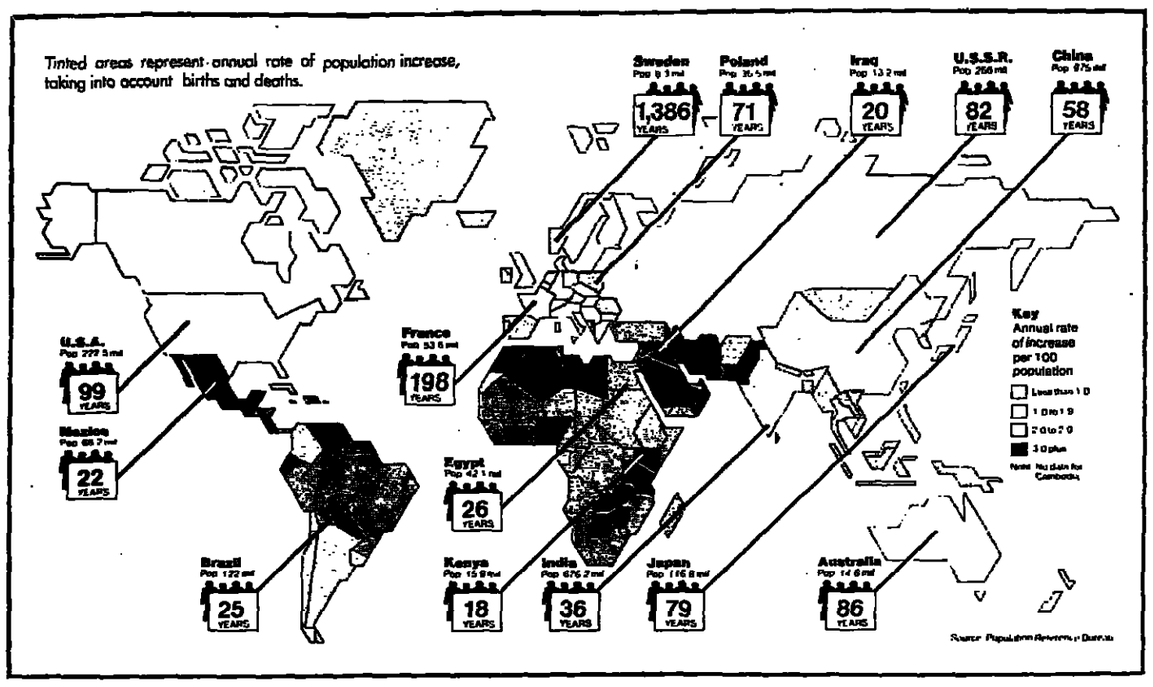
Scientists cautioned, however, that the emerging trend offers no near-term relief from the population explosion, since the legacy of past fertility rates will continue push the numbers up for years to come. According to Dr. Nafis Sadik, assistant executive director of the UN Fund for Population Activities, looked at data from 10 countries in detail. In the Republic of Korea, which has an extensive family planning program, she said, contraceptives were widely used, and the place of residence made little difference.

In Pakistan and Jordan, by contrast, contraceptive use was four times greater in urban than in rural areas. Data on Jordan showed that the average uneducated woman had nine births, compared with only three for the minority with secondary-school education.

Africa and Asia

Researchers also found that in some cases a little bit of modernization can go the wrong way, sweeping aside social customs and taboos that naturally restrain childbirth, without replacing them with an offsetting use of contraceptives. In Africa and some parts of Asia, for instance, breast-feeding has always acted as a natural method of contraception. The practice has been replaced by bottle-feeding, however, and women become pregnant more frequently.

In Kenya, whose average of eight births per woman gives it one of the higher fertility rates in the world, it was found that women with no schooling have a lower fertility rate than women with primary-school education. The latter, in many cases, have done away with prolonged breast-feeding and do not accept polygamy — a social tradition that leads to lower individual fertility rates. At the present rate, the country's population of 16 million will double in 20 years.



UN Global Study Reports 2 Abortions for 5 Births

PARIS (IHT) — For every five births in the world there are now two abortions, according to the UN Fund for Population Activities.

The Fund's World Fertility Survey has found that in most developing countries half the married women aged 15 to 49 do not want any more children. "But of those," survey analyst Herman Rodriguez added, "only half are using any modern contraceptive method."

The Fund has issued a call for $1 billion by 1984 for what it refers to as international population assistance — a phrase used to describe not just traditional family planning services, but a global approach that takes into account the reasons for which people want large families: low incomes and economic insecurity, high infant mortality, and lack of education and emancipation among women.

It especially emphasizes the need to integrate family planning with generalized health services.

"Every year in Africa and Asia alone," a Fund report says, "half a million women die from 'maternal causes' — leaving behind more than 1 million motherless children. In Latin America, illegal abortion is now the No. 1 killer of women between the ages of 15 and 39. Worldwide, 25 million women a year suffer serious illness or complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Some 15 million of the 125 million babies born every year will not reach their first birthday."

The Fund report also raises the problem of women spacing their children too close together, which is hard on the mothers' health and drastically increases the risk of infant death. The same problems result when mothers younger than 20 or older than 35 have children.

Some Frenchmen Urge More Babies

By Linda Bernier

PARIS (IHT) — At a time when many Frenchwomen are marching in the streets demanding the right to abort unwanted pregnancies and to take an equal position with men in the marketplace, some Frenchmen are clamoring for women to take more seriously one of their traditional functions in society — producing babies.

As in many European countries since the mid-1960s, France has been experiencing a dramatic decline in birthrate — from roughly 850,000 births a year between 1964 and 1973 to 750,000 births in 1975 and 725,000 in 1976. The 1977 figure rose to 745,000, but dropped again by 10,000 the following year.

Such figures arouse strong emotion and give rise to dire predictions among the French.

"For want of children France will crack," said France's most outspoken "natalist," Michel Debre, a deputy in the European Parliament and neo-Gaullist candidate in the 1981 presidential election. "The future of the country, the health of the people, the prosperity of the home, the liberty of men and women — everything is in question. The Republic will die if it doesn't impose a natal policy."

For Mr. Debre and other natalists — those advocating policies to increase the birthrate — the social, economic, political and intellectual consequences of France's declining population are grave indeed.

1.8 Children

According to the National Institute of Demographic Studies, the average French couple has 1.8 children — one fewer than 15 years ago.

France is the only country in the world where the number of births is less — by 30 percent — than it was two centuries ago. And if the decline continues at its present rate, many demographers predict a decline in France's present population of about 50 million to between 35 and 40 million in 50 years and 20 million in 100 years — if not sooner.

"France will become one of the oldest countries in the world. That is to say, where the proportion of elderly persons is the highest," said Mr. Debre, who was premier under De Gaulle. "The number of consumers will diminish. Fewer mouths to feed. Fewer bodies to clothe. Fewer schools and homes to build. What industry won't be affected in a country where the internal market holds such an important place?"

He believes the unemployment problem will only be aggravated by a decline in population. As demand for goods and services decreases, less will be produced — hence, fewer jobs, he said.

And he fears that bringing in even more immigrants to take over abandoned trades will provoke serious social problems — the beginnings of which are already evident.

A 1978 poll showed that only slightly more than half the French population believed that immigrants — who, with their families, number about 1.5 million — played a "useful role." To fight unemployment among native French citizens, the government has taken measures to reduce the immigrant population, such as a 1977 offer to jobless immigrants of 10,000 francs (about $2,500) and a one-way air ticket out of the country.

Social Consequences

Mr. Debre also points out several possible social consequences: With a less numerous working population there will be fewer people to support social-welfare charges and old-age pensions. Thus, people will have to work longer, postponing retirement.

Political and military stability will be threatened as countries in Asia, Africa and the Middle East increase their populations without having the resources to provide enough food and work, he predicted.

As for the intellectual consequences, "a country with so few young people is a country without the spirit of enterprise, the inventive spirit. It means losing creativity in all fields — cultural as well as industrial, artistic as well as scientific," Mr. Debre said.

For the natalists, this decline in birthrate is basically the result of an

(Continued on page 12S)

Three Important New Books on Population

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Rafael M. Salas, Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Population Activities

For ten years UNFPA has been extending population assistance to developing countries. These were years of promoting, testing, demonstrating and enlarging the understanding of population activities globally. Within this volume Rafael Salas, the man who has been the driving force behind the phenomenal growth of the Fund, has put together the concepts and policies that have governed the operation of the UNFPA in the past ten years. They are concepts and policies that have been tested, modified and accepted by countries in the course of giving and receiving support to their population programmes. These concepts and policies are presented in alphabetical form to ensure easy reference.

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California Activist Group Seeking to Halt Population Growth in U.S. by Year 2000

PARIS (IHT) — What began as a campus organization growing out of the explosion of environmental concerns in the late 1960s has today become a highly organized, well-funded lobby, determined to bring about a national population policy in the United States that some claim is racist and chauvinistic.

Headquartered in Palo Alto, Calif., ZPG, a nonprofit organization, had limited financial means but involved itself vigorously in issues ranging from nuclear energy to abortion rights.

Slowly, its membership changed. It moved its headquarters to Washington, D.C., in 1975 — six years after its formation — to be closer to the political action. Its goals became more specialized. Today it is an activist group with 9,000 members who are primarily college-educated, politically liberal Americans whose average age is 50.

ZPG operates on an annual budget of less than $450,000, financed by dues, donations and grants from private foundations, government and corporations, which include major oil companies, contraceptive manufacturers and publishing firms.

ZPG's major goal is still, as its name indicates, to achieve a state of zero population growth in the United States by the year 2000. But today its major activities are lobbying to get higher ceilings on immigration growth and to pass a bill, introduced last year in the House of Representatives, establishing a national policy of population stabilization and setting up a White House Office of Population Policy to guide federal planning toward that goal.

"ZPG is one of the few organizations in the U.S. that concentrates on domestic population policy, which we believe is as important as international population policy," said Roy Morgan, ZPG executive director.

"The U.S. contains 5-to-6 percent of the world's population and uses about 32-to-33 percent of the world's resources," he said. On that basis, he added, the natural increase of 2 million Americans each year puts the same strain on world resources that an increase of 12 million would in India.

Even though the fertility rate in the United States has declined since the baby-boom year of 1960, the population has increased by about 2 million a year to more than 220 million.

And because of the thousands of immigrants, many of them illegal, who enter the United States each year, the population increases by several hundred thousand more than the figures indicate, according to ZPG figures.

The organization thus is pushing for measures to consider limits on the numbers of refugees and immigrants allowed in the country, to discourage illegal immigration by reducing the attraction of U.S. jobs to illegal workers, and to aid the development of less-developed countries while improving U.S. border surveillance.

"We are very sensitive to the allegations calling us genocidal, racist and anti-immigrant, saying we are trying to control the population of lower-income and ethnic groups. Most of us are approaching this from a liberal, humane point of view," said Mr. Morgan. He admitted, however, that some of ZPG's recent policies have been met with criticism from supporters.

Nevertheless, ZPG believes that its goals will benefit everyone. Zero population growth, the group's members contend, would mean families would be better able to provide for their children and themselves and the country would be able to improve labor productivity and education instead of merely trying to keep up with the demands of a burgeoning population.

—L.B.



Mark Edwards

Giggles at a family planning talk in Sri Lanka.

Some Frenchmen Seek More Births in France

(Continued from Page 11S)

egocentric approach to modern living. They blame the availability of abortion and contraception, the increase in the number of working women, the pursuit of pleasure, the high cost of living and the lack of laws benefiting and aiding families.

'Phenomenon of Society'

"It's a phenomenon of society, the effect of the state of spirit. The young couple has the feeling that a child is a burden and an inconvenience," said Mr. Debre.

"Intellectuals prophesize both overpopulation of the earth and the happiness of sterile couples," said Mr. Debre, adding, "it is not by diminishing the number of Frenchmen that the eventual excess of Chinese, Arabs or South Americans will be remedied."

According to Mr. Debre, the way to turn around the declining birthrate is with governmental policies to aid working mothers and families.

He proposes laws establishing lengthened and liberalized maternity leaves; free insurance and old-age pensions; more flexible working hours and the possibility of taking free professional training courses; an increase in government allowances to families; more day-care centers, preschool programs, recreational centers and camps; and sexual education programs within the framework of family education.

Reform in Law

He also would like to see a reform in French law so that contraceptive devices are not reimbursed by the state without medical authorization and abortions are not permitted unless the health or welfare of the mother or child is in danger.

Presently, France provides about $50 a month to families with children under 3 years old or a minimum of $250 a month to those with three or more children, allocations for multiple births (about $2,100 for twins) and 16 weeks of maternity leave for the mother. A host of other measures cover maternity care and hospital treatment for newborns, monthly checkups for babies, and protect pregnant women at work.

In other European countries measures that favor births vary:

- In West Germany, families receive about $30 a month for their first child, about $50 for their second and about $120 for each child thereafter. Mothers are entitled to six months maternity leave, during which time the state reimburses their lost wages by up to about $430 a month.
- In Britain, the state provides families with about $10 each week per child, if the family has been subscribing to certain social-security benefits — a $60 bonus at birth, $40 weekly for 18 weeks following birth depending on their salary. If they return to work within 29 weeks following birth, mothers are guaranteed their former job as well as nine-tenths of their salary for the first six weeks following birth.

In Britain and Denmark the birthrate for the average couple has dropped to 1.7, in the Netherlands to 1.6 and in West Germany to 1.4. Italy is also experiencing a decline.

Squatter Housing Sought

Governments Weigh Effective Low-Cost Projects

By David Satterthwaite

This article is based on the findings of an assessment project by the International Institute for Environment and Development, London, in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, University of Khartoum, Sudan; the Center for Urban and Regional Research, Buenos Aires; the Faculty of Environmental Design, University of Lagos, Nigeria; and the Institute of Development Studies, Mysore, India.

LONDON (IHT) — With squatter populations exceeding 1 million in some Third World cities and growing by as much as 10 percent a year, many governments are beginning to examine more closely the problem of how to put their limited funds for public housing to best use.

The housing deficit exceeds 750,000 units in nations such as Colombia, the Philippines and Morocco, and exceeds 1 million in Nigeria, Brazil and Egypt. Houses built by the private sector to official standards are far too expensive for most households. And government-sponsored housing programs reach only a small proportion of those in need.

The result is that most urban housing is built illegally. Urban land prices are vastly inflated, and many who need a house or even an undeveloped plot cannot afford one, so they build shelters on illegally occupied or subdivided land often ill-suited to permanent habitation.

In many cities, these shelters are perched on hills prone to landslides or built in areas subject to seasonal floods — the only places where the poor can obtain shelter close enough to the city to allow them to make a living.

Squatter Populations

Such huge squatter populations are becoming increasingly common. Authorities rarely extend water and sanitation services to them, and often are more disposed to bulldoze them.

Though there is a growing consensus that razing such settlements simply worsens the housing shortage, little attempt is made to get to the root of the problem and to keep land prices within reach of the masses.

Even supposedly low-cost public housing units are expensive to build, and if they are sold or rented at heavily subsidized rates, governments can afford to build them only in small numbers.

The Kenyan government planned what was to be a large, low-cost housing program between 1974 and 1978. But Kenyan officials recently admitted that only 8 percent of the planned units were completed, and on average, their cost was five times the expected cost. It is not uncommon in other nations to find public housing programs, supposedly for the poor, used by relatively senior military personnel.

Some national programs have been relatively s cessful. Singapore's public housing program is of held up as a model. Singapore, however, has sc unusual advantages. It has had one of the wor fastest growing economies for more than two c ades. And because the small island has so few n people, there has not been an enormous rush of n migrants to the city.

Out of Singapore's experience, one particularly portant lesson emerges: The government — wh already owned half the island — helped guaran the success of its public housing program throu stringent controls on the urban land market.

Other governments have had more success in proving housing conditions when they succeeded f in controlling urban land markets.

Tunisia's Commitment

The Tunisian government's commitment to i proving rural and urban living conditions in 1970s was comparable to Singapore's. Its success v largely based on public controls on the urban la market, with public agencies playing a major role supplying developed land for housing. But by mid-1970s, despite generous funding by the natio government, the housing program was still not rea ing more than half of those in need. So the authc ties changed their approach.

Instead of trying to rehouse those living in s standard houses, authorities began to help slum a squatter households upgrade their houses and s plied services such as water and sanitation. The g ernment also, notably, provided basic services a improved housing in rural areas.

In Tanzania and the Sudan virtually all land publicly owned. In both nations government rea ness to rent or lease housing plots at prices that po er households could afford has been the basis of re tively successful urban housing programs.

Obviously, government housing programs shou use their limited funds where they can have the mc impact. These include providing the entire popul tion with basic services such as water, sanitation a primary health care.

They also include developing a building materi industry based on local resources. The lack of chea readily available building materials is a major con straint on construction operations.

Institutional reforms also play a large part prime importance to urban areas is active gover ment involvement in ensuring that land prices a kept at a level within reach of all. Of equal magn tude is political and financial commitment to in proving lower-income groups' living standards.

David Satterthwaite is a researcher on the staff of the Inter tional Institute for Environment and Development.

Humankind Changing to Urban Species

(Continued from Page 9S)

these giants, the poor cities in the developing countries face the most serious difficulties in providing people with a decent level of living.

The number of Third World city dwellers grew, in the third quarter of this century, by 400 million. The final quarter's increment is expected to be nearly three times that size. We are only just beginning to digest the impact of the last 30 years of unprecedented urban growth. Congestion, pollution, stark extremes of wealth and poverty, exploitation of rural lands and people for the benefit of the cities — all are among the challenges that the new era of city life presents. As we face the staggering implications of the additions projected for cities over the next 20 years, it becomes clear that urbanization on the scale and at the pace anticipated is a costly, inefficient, and perhaps unsustainable process.

Big cities have become so dominant a factor in modern life that it is hard to keep in mind how recent a phenomenon they are. The city of 5 million people did not even exist until the dawn of this century, when London reached that size. By mid-century, six cities each were home to at least 5 million. Today there are 26 cities that large or larger, and the United Nations predicts that there will be 60 by the year 2000.

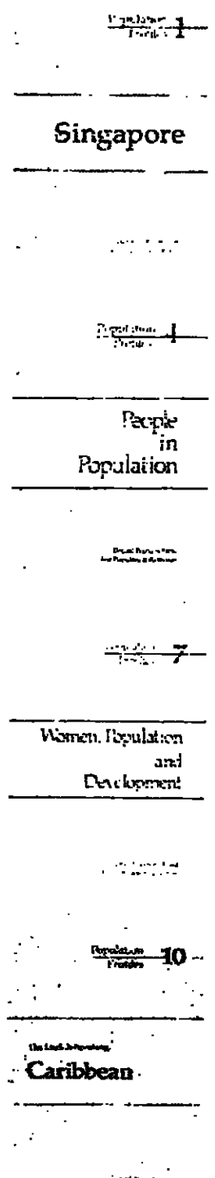
As cities have increased in absolute size, they have also increased their share of the world's population. In 1920, only 14 percent of global population lived in urban areas. In 1980, 41 percent of the world lives in cities. By the ye 2000, if this trend continues, th world will have an urban majorit amounting to 3.2 billion peopl Already, most countries are pr dominantly urban. The curre global figure for urbanization greatly affected by the figures fo the giant countries of Asia — Ban gladesh, China, India, Indonesi and Pakistan — that have low u banization levels and, betwee them, nearly half the world's popu lation.

Current urbanization rates – measuring the proportional shift o people from rural to urban resi dence — are not extraordinarily high by historical standards, even in the less developed countries

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 13 Monday, September 1, 1980

South Africa Seeks Loan In Europe

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 31 (IHT) — South Africa, resisting the public pressure put on leading Western banks to refrain from doing business with the racist government, is arranging its first public Euromarket transaction in over two years.

South Africa has continued to raise money from the banks in the interim, but the funding has been kept quiet to minimize the disturbance to the lenders.

But with the government gradually relaxing its racial policies and with the economy in an ever stronger position thanks to the rise in the price of gold, South Africa wants to come out of the closet it feels it has been pushed into. To help ease the way out, the government is making clear that the proceeds of the current loan will be used to finance programs to improve housing and schools concentrated in the "colored," (mixed race) parts of the country.

All that lead manager Dresdner Bank will say is that the loan will be for $250 million and a broad, public syndication will be launched. Terms are still being discussed with co-managers Barclays, Citibank and Union Bank of Switzerland.

SYNDICATED LOANS

Conditions Improved

But noting that the last previous publicly syndicated loan was for five years at 1½ points over the London interbank rate, the Frankfurt banker observed that "the present conditions and position of South Africa indicate an improvement in both" maturity and margin.

Overall, there still appears to be no very definite trend about how market conditions are moving. Terms are tightening for Argentina and Brazil but are declining for South Africa and Nigeria. If conditions do begin to tighten, as bankers wearily continue to insist will happen, then the final months of this year will probably be the time.

According to Morgan Guaranty Trust, a total of $43.84 billion in eurocurrency credits has been arranged so far this year, down 17 percent from the $53 billion total at end-August, 1979. With most analysts seeing a greater need for such financing this year than last year, an enormous amount of lending will have to take place before year-end if the goals are to be met.

The Morgan figures show that non-oil developing countries have borrowed $13.4 billion so far in 1980, down from $23.4 billion in the year-ago period. Only the industrialized countries — borrowing $19.89 billion so far this year against $14.78 billion a year earlier — and international institutions are ahead of last year's pace.

Argentina is currently going through a difficult stretch, having pushed terms low enough to seriously slow syndication of its $250-million, eight-year loan carrying a split margin of ½- ⅝ point over Libor.

Bankers now expect that the anticipated transaction of up to $300 million for Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales will be held up. The oil company, which offers banks a considerable amount of what is called collateral business, is considered the best credit after the government itself.

Bankers reason that a less prestigious borrower will tap the market before YPF. The lesser credit will require a higher margin than the government has just paid and the increase will placate banks insisting on better margins. Then YPF will come and attempt to inch down the margin.

The $150-million operation for Brazil's Siderbras, offering a margin of 1½ points over Libor for eight years, is moving slowly and bankers expect the next Brazilian borrower to pay a higher margin. Indeed, some bankers say the margin will jolt up to 1¾ or 1⅞.

With Brazil running considerably behind its financing needs, talk persists about the government itself doing a billion-dollar-plus jumbo by year-end that will carry record margins in what one banker

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

Recession Sends Marks & Spencer Back to the Basics

By Sandra Salmans



Lord Sieff

Known for solid, no-nonsense goods of undisputed quality at unspectacular prices, it shifted to higher-priced merchandise, including silk blouses, cashmere coats and $235 wool suits for men. But no more.

LONDON, Aug 31 (NYT) — If England is a nation of shopkeepers, as Napoleon said, then its undisputed leader is Lord Sieff, 67, the chairman of Marks & Spencer, Britain's largest retailer.

Lately, however, with recession-scarred consumers cutting back spending, even the halo of St. Michael, M&S's trademark, has become a trifle tarnished.

For the first time in the company's history, its unit sales in clothing and household textiles — which account for almost 70 percent of total sales — have shown a decline, of 5 percent in the fiscal year ended in March.

Dollar volume was preserved by higher prices and some healthy gains from the company's food operations, but consumer spending became sluggish, and, last autumn, the chain cut the equivalent of $24 million off its prices, its first unscheduled sale in 20 years.

Bad Timing

Marks & Spencer, an unabashedly dowdy retailer that the British affectionately call "Marks & Sparks," is a victim of bad timing. Meeting stiff competition from retailers of less expensive lines, such as British Home Stores, M&S in recent years had been moving "upmarket," in trade parlance. Known as the place to go for solid, nonsense goods of undisputed quality at unspectacular prices, it shifted to spiffier, higher-priced merchandise, including silk blouses, cashmere coats and $235 wool suits for men.

But then came the recession. On top of that, Britain doubled the value-added tax to 15 percent and the country experienced an unseasonably cold summer and mild autumn. The costlier clothing stayed on the racks, especially the silks and cashmeres.

"The customer just didn't want it," said Lord Sieff in an interview at Michael House, the company's headquarters near its flagship Marble Arch store. "We had neglected our traditional market."

No more. The stores may have added carpeting, but the piles of sweaters and other merchandise still sit on open tables under plain, bright lighting, the no-dressing-room tradition is maintained (no questions asked on refunds), and signs around the stores put renewed emphasis on "lower prices-quality maintained."

Despite double-digit inflation, Lord Sieff emphasized, prices this fall will rise no more than 5 percent.

As chairman since 1972, Lord Sieff has generally continued to propagate the gospel according to St. Michael: value for money.

And it was characteristic of M&S, when it did misjudge its market, not only to admit it but to draw praise for its straightforward attempt to rectify its mistake. "Marks Hands Shoppers an 11 Million Pound Gift," was how the tabloid the Daily Mirror hailed last fall's markdowns. Britain's consumer affairs minister, Sally Oppenheim, called the price cuts "a perfect example of free enterprise in a competitive marketplace." Financial analysts also applauded the move.

Marks & Spencer was born in 1884 when Lord Sieff's grandfather, Michael Marks, a Polish immigrant, opened a bazaar in Leeds under the laconic banner, "Don't ask the price, it's a penny."

His son, Simon Marks, ran the company from 1917 until his death in 1964.

There was a brief partnership with a Thomas Spencer, but the Marks family has always run the business and, while it has only a nominal interest now, is still heavily represented on the board. Michael Sacher, 63, another grandson of Michael Marks, is vice chairman; his son John and Lord Sieff's son David are also directors.

No Heir to Top Post

But there is no readily apparent heir to the top M&S post. The company's chairmen have tended to stay on into their 70s, and the present chairman is likely to be no exception. In the family tradition, Lord Seiff — a self-described "third-generation shopkeeper" — came to M&S directly from Cambridge and, apart from the war years, has made it his life.

A trim, energetic figure who dresses in M&S apparel (although his suits are tailored by the company's Italian design consultant), Lord Sieff's other consuming interest is Israel which, as an outspoken Zionist, he has actively supported for almost 50 years. While more than 90 percent of M&S merchandise is made in Britain — a factor that makes it of supreme importance to the ailing British clothing industry — the company's buy-British policy is sometimes waived to purchase Israeli-made apparel and food, samples of which are on display in Michael House's shrine-like Israel Room.

His staunch Zionism has earned Lord Sieff the enmity of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which in 1974 attempted to murder his uncle, Edward Sieff. "They meant to get me," maintained Lord Sieff, who now varies his route between home and office to elude assassins.

To ensure a consistently high quality in its merchandise, M&S becomes involved in every aspect of its 600-odd suppliers' operations, dictating not only the number of stitches and the width of hems but also the profit margins of those from whom it buys. Its much-publicized recent price cuts, for example, have been shared with its suppliers.

That the suppliers are willing to suffer — and unwilling for the most part to grumble, at least in public — reflects the fact that the retailer buys one-fifth of all British-made apparel, making it one of the few refuges for the depressed clothing industry. It also rings up $1 out of every $7 spent on clothing here. In some apparel lines, such as women's underwear, it has more than half the market.

Marks & Spencer also has grown to be the fifth-largest food retailer in Britain, concentrating in specialty foods, selling 500,000 of its quality-controlled chickens each week.

Lackluster Profits

Analysts are less impressed by the company's performance during the last decade. While sales have risen by about 20 percent yearly, to $3.6 billion in the 1980 fiscal year ended in March, increases in profits, to $203 million this year, have stayed only just ahead of inflation.

Also, with its 251 stores on virtually every Main Street in Britain, "it's physically impossible for M&S to grow in volume," said retailing analyst John Williams of Carr Sebag, a London stock broker.

M&S's response has been to supplement its food and clothing trade with other products, including men's suits, home furnishings, kitchenware, plants, toiletries, books and, most recently, a fast-food service. Some areas such as footwear have been successful, but others such as "Miss Michelle," a fashion line for young women, have suffered from M&S's determinedly unglamorous approach to marketing. While its target shoppers wanted cheap, chic clothing, quality-conscious M&S offered them $60 wool dresses, and the line was dropped after two months.

Overseas Operations

The company's efforts to expand overseas have also had mixed results. Its Canadian chain of stores, started in 1972, has yet to return a profit, and its five-year investment on the Continent has been a limited success.

The company plans to open several more stores in Europe in the next few years and, depending on its results in Canada, possibly expand into the United States after 1985.

Lord Sieff maintained, however, that for the next decade M&S can continue to grow at home, mainly "in our traditional departments, textiles and food. You can do a helluva business in bread and teacakes."

Surplus in World Oil Seen to Last into '81

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (UPI) — The world oil surplus could last another year or two unless crude production by the the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries plummets below 27 million barrels a day, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reports.

Even if Saudi Arabia, OPEC's biggest oil producer, lowered its production by 1 million barrels a day tomorrow, "it could still take until the autumn of 1981 to erase the accumulated surplus and possibly longer before a supply crisis developed," the weekly reported in its edition dated Sept. 1.

Saudi Arabia has been pumping 1 million barrels a day above its official daily production ceiling of 8.5 million barrels since mid-1979 and "can rightly take the credit — or blame — for the surplus," the authoritative oil journal said.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, predicted at OPEC's meeting in June that the kingdom's additional production would force the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to reunify its oil prices this fall.

Huge Cushion

"While today's supply buildup is a one-time phenomenon created by a combination of 'extra' Saudi Arabian oil output and an unexpectedly sharp drop in oil demand, the huge cushion of surplus stocks could linger for another one or two years," the journal said.

"Despite the present surplus, there's little reason for oil-consuming nations to feel complacent about the future supply outlook," the publication said.

It added that "OPEC's belated reduction of output to around 27 million barrels a day in recent months has succeeded in bringing current supply into line with actual current consumption."

The consuming nations began stockpiling oil in the second half last year as a buffer against Mideast oil disruptions, particularly in Iran.

The inventory surplus has showed no signs of dwindling because world oil demand has fallen by between 2.5 million and 3 million barrels a day this year — a much steeper decline than anticipated, the weekly said.

For this year, oil demand in non-Communist countries is expected to average less than 50 million barrels a day, down from 52.4 million barrels daily last year. Consumption should decline by a total 2 million barrels a day in the United States and Western Europe, and drop by about 400,000 barrels a day in Japan, according to recent estimates.

"This reduced demand rate is likely to continue through 1981, and some expect the fall to be even more severe than present forecasts indicate," the journal said.

The oil industry now estimates inventories should peak at about 5.8 billion barrels this fall — equal to more than a 110-day supply, the weekly said. Although a large portion of these stocks are in the pipeline or in transit, commercially usable inventories should reach 1.1 billion barrels, including a 400-million-barrel surplus in additional to 700 million barrels of "normal" seasonal stocks.

U.S. Approves Air Fare Rises on Foreign Routes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP) — The Civil Aeronautics Board has approved fare increases to take effect Oct. 1 in foreign air service to compensate airlines for higher fuel prices and other increased costs.

The board on Friday set new levels for two- and four-month periods beginning at that date. Airlines which choose to put the four-month increase into effect may not take advantage of the next scheduled two-month revision on Dec. 1.

In Atlantic service, increases of 2.82 percent for the four-month period and of 2.11 percent for the two-month period were allowed, while increases of 1.49 percent in the four-month period and 0.7 percent in the two-month period were allowed in Pacific service.

GM to Raise $100 Million With Payment Deferred

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 31 (IHT) — General Motors is making its first venture into the Eurobond market under its own name, well-informed banking sources report, using the deferred-payment mechanism introduced to the market two weeks ago.

GM, one of the premier U.S. credits, has raised funds earlier through such subsidiaries as General Motors Overseas Finance Corp. or General Motors Acceptance Corp. The current operation is the first public U.S. dollar borrowing by the parent company since 1975.

The loan is understood to be for around $100 million. Final payment is to be deferred for slightly longer than six months. The maturity is short, reportedly five years, and the coupon is said to be "under 12 percent."

The deferred payment formula was introduced to the Eurobond market two weeks ago by Credit Suisse First Boston. The U.K.-based investment bank refused to comment on the GM report.

Alcoa of Australia was the first to use the technique, which requires subscribers to put down 25 percent of the purchase price immediately and the balance later. The down payment represents an option to buy the paper as purchasers are free to refuse to put up the final purchase price. In such an event, resulting from a sharp rise in interest rates, the borrower walks away with the down payment.

Criticized

The formula has been criticized by some bankers as too speculative to be considered an investment (IHT, Aug. 25). The Alcoa option ended the week at about $210, a decline of 16 percent, as interest rates moved up — making the 12¾-percent coupon offered on the Alcoa paper less attractive.

New formulas are clearly the fad as investment bankers stretch their imagination in trying to draw investors back into the market. Currently, they are sidelined waiting for a clearer trend to emerge in how interest rates are going to move.

With the U.S. economy apparently recovering from the recession too rapidly and the money supply continuing to grow faster than targeted, the recent firming of short-term interest rates is likely to continue in coming days.

The updrift in short-term rates has paralyzed the market. While the rise is real enough, many dealers cannot believe it is happening. The fact that rates could begin climbing again in the run-up to the November presidential election has confounded many market participants, who had convinced themselves that political considerations dictated a full-blown easing of rates by now.

EUROBONDS

With investors on the sidelines, investment bankers have been working overtime designing ways to attract them into the market and the latest innovation comes from the Union Bank of Switzerland, which is introducing the conversion bond.

There may be some question as to which of the novel formulas has been less well received. The UBS experiment (applying a technique already used in various domestic markets) was rejected by 14 of the 16 banks invited to join as co-managers. With only Banque de Bruxelles-Lambert and Kredietbank Luxembourgeoise accepting the invitation, UBS decided to redesign its approach and came to the market as sole manager of a $100-million, seven-year offering for the European Investment Bank.

The coupon on the new issue is set at 12⅜ percent — a level that many bankers consider at least half a point below what the EIB should actually be paying in current conditions.

The new operation is designed to replace $100 million of EIB bonds maturing Sept. 15. Holders of these 9-percent bonds issued in 1975 are invited to convert them into the new issue. In return, they will avert paying bank charges on redeeming the maturing bonds or commissions on buying the new paper (the waiving of these fees is of only marginal value as many banks do not charge clients for these services).

The operation is a good deal for the EIB. It avoids the cash-flow disruption of having to lay out $100 million to redeem the maturing paper. It also gets use of $100

(Continued from Page 15, Col. 4)

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE
THAT
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CANADIAN AMERICAN G.I.E.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 29, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9580	4.4690	108.925 *	46.895 *	0.2289	—	4.7880 *	118.35 *	35.15 *
Brussels (a)	28.85	68.845	16.0615	6.91	3.3715 *	14.7445	—	17.4395	5.1885
Frankfurt	1.7965	4.2935	—	43.02 *	2.101 x	91.86 *	6.230 *	108.58 *	32.20 *
London (b)	2.3945	—	4.2895	9.9788	2.043.30	4.6800	68.85	3.9558	13.2680
Milan	853.80	2,042.40	479.39	205.00	—	437.20	29.66	516.90	153.80
New York	—	2.4055	0.5591	0.2411	0.1173 *	0.5116	0.0347	0.6079	0.1802
Paris	4.1678	9.9635	232.360 *	—	4.8765 x	213.370 *	14.4640 *	252.238 *	75.00 *
Zurich	1.6528	3.9512	91.9925 *	39.5689 *	0.1935	84.5662 *	5.7262 *	—	29.7613 *
ECU	1.4109	0.5899	2.5290	5.5769	1.204.52	2.7544	40.5974	2.3293	7.8310

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0342	Belgian fin. franc	29.275	0.2020	Hong Kong $	4.9493	0.3613	Saudi Riyal	3.3190
0.8645	Canadian $	1.1568	2.0940	Irish £	0.4776	0.7887	Schilling	12.68
0.1801	Danish krone	5.552	0.0179	Israeli £	55.85	0.4711	Singapore $	2.1225
0.0234	Deutsche	42.725	3.7435	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2672	0.2387	Swedish krone	4.1725
0.0201	Escudo	49.778	0.2866	Norw. krone	4.8395	0.2711	U.A.E. dirham	3.6880
0.2711	Fin. mark	3.6895	0.0137	Peseta	72.795	0.0046	Yen	219.25

£ Sterling: 1.1443 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

Notice to Holders of
European Investment Bank
U.S. $100,000,000 9% Notes due 15th September, 1980

Holders of the above Notes (the "1980 Notes") are advised that, subject to signature of a conversion and purchase agreement and to the satisfaction of the conditions to be contained there in, the 1980 Notes can be exchanged for 12¾% Notes due 15th September, 1987 of European Investment Bank.

Holders of 1980 Notes wishing to exchange such 1980 Notes should notify their bank not later than Friday, 5th September, 1980.

Banks may obtain further information about the procedure for exchange and the terms and conditions of the 12¾% Notes due 15th September, 1987 from:

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
The Stock Exchange Building
London EC2N 1EY

Tel.: 638 0582
Telex: 8811604

29th August, 1980.

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA
SOCIETE TUNISIENNE DE L'ELECTRICITE ET DU GAZ
INTERNATIONAL TENDER OFFER
A NEW THERMAL POWER STATION AT RADES

The Société Tunisienne de l'Electricité et du Gaz (STEG) is in the process of soliciting an international tender offer for the supply of Electro-mechanical control equipment of the first stage of a new thermal power station sited at Rades in the Tunis region, and which will consist of two identical stages, each of between 140 MW and 160 MW.

Contractors wishing to participate in this project may obtain the tender file as from 10 September 1980 at the Head office of the:

SOCIETE TUNISIENNE DE L'ELECTRICITE ET DU GAZ
Department Equipment Production
Batiment 'F'
38, rue Kemal Ataturk, Tunis, Tunisia

against payment of 500 (Five Hundred) Tunisian Dinars or equivalent in foreign currency.
The conditions of contract must be collected no later than 10 October 1980.

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The Industrial Bank of Japan (Germany) is a majority-owned subsidiary of IBJ, being jointly operated with Deutsche Bank AG. It offers full banking services with main emphasis on loan and underwriting businesses.

Luxembourg.
The Industrial Bank of Japan (Luxembourg) S.A., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Industrial Bank of Japan (Germany), was the first Japanese bank established in Luxembourg. In cooperation with other IBJ Banking Group members, IBJ (Luxembourg) offers foremost expertise in Eurocurrency loans, money dealings, securities trading, and investment consultation.

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International Bond Prices — Week of August 28

(Continued from Page 8)

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
	AUSTRALIA						
dm 100	Australia	9	'82 Feb	101 1/2	7.87		8.87
dm 100	Australia	6 1/2	'82 Nov	100	6.49	6.49	6.50
dm 100	Australia	7 1/4	'83 Mar	99 1/2	7.47		7.29
dm 100	Australia	6 3/4	'83 Aug	97 3/4	6.84	6.89	6.77
dm 200	Australia	6 1/2	'84 Feb	99 1/2	6.66	6.78	6.53
dm 100	Australia	7 1/4	'84 Nov	100 3/4	7.03	6.90	7.20
dm 150	Australia	7	'87 Feb	99 1/2	7.09	7.15	7.04
dm 250	Australia	6	'88 Sep	89 1/2	7.73		6.70
dm 200	Australia	5 3/4	'89 Nov	87 1/2	7.67	8.07	6.57
dm 250	Australia	8 1/8	'90 Mar	102 1/4	7.78		7.95
dm 50	Australian Ind Dev Co	6 3/4	'87 Nov	96 1/2	7.38	7.46	6.99
dm 50	Comalco Inv.Europe	7 3/4	'86 Jun	99 1/2	7.85	7.91	7.79
dm 100	Hamersley Iron Fin	6 3/4	'87 Jul	96	7.50	7.97	7.03
dm 100	Papua New Guinea	6 3/4	'88 Jul	96 3/4	7.30	7.60	6.98
dm 100	Queensland Alumina	8 1/2	'85 Nov	100	8.49	8.49	8.50
adm 30	Rural & Industries Bk	6 1/2	'87 Aug	94 1/2	7.53	8.15	6.88
	AUSTRIA						
dm 100	Austria	7	'82 Apr	99	7.67	7.97	7.07
dm 100	Austria	9	'83 Feb	101 3/4	8.19		8.85
dm 120	Austria	6 1/2	'83 Apr	99 1/2	6.71	6.82	6.53
dm 150	Austria	6 3/4	'85 Apr	96	7.80	8.01	7.03
dm 100	Austria	7 3/4	'85 May	101 1/2	7.42	7.35	7.64
dm 100	Austria	8 1/2	'87 May	101 3/4	8.15	7.96	8.35
dm 100	Austria	5 3/4	'90 Nov	86 1/4	7.72	8.19	6.67
dm 100	Austrian Control Bk	8	'84 Dec	100 1/2	7.85		7.96
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Amt	Security	Middle Price	Conv. Period	Conv.Pr p/Sh	Conv. Prem.	Curr. Yids Sh%
	EUROPE					
$25	Aga Ab 7 3/4 % 1989 Mar	118	1 Oct 79 5 Mar 89	skr 145 - skr 140 8/9	2.78-	2.92
$70	Akzo 28.32 4 3/4 % 1989 Jan	78	1 Sep 69 maturity	hfl 127.10- hfl 69 1/5	142.20	10.77
$80	Alusuisse Capit 16.80 6 1/2 % 1993 Jan	90 3/4	16 Jan 81 maturity	$ 59 1/2	5.09-	
$60	Alusuisse Intern 4 3/4 % 1987 Mar	90	1 Sep 69 maturity	$ 128 4 7/8	5.96-	3.29
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

— HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%.

Amt	Security	Middle Price	Conv. Period	Conv.Pr p/Sh	Conv. Prem.	Curr. Yids
$25	Sankyo Electric Co 8 1/4 % 1995 Mar	88 3/4	1 Apr 80 20 Mar 95	yen 667 - 608 1/2		4.86
$25	Texas Int Airl 68.97 7 1/2 % 1993 Aug	88	15 Apr 79 maturity	$ 14 1/2		.86
$35	Metropolitan Estate 8 1/4 % 1996 Jan	104 1/2	1 Feb 81 15 Dec 95	p 247 - p 247		7.55-
$15	Daiwa House Industry 7 1/4 % 1991 Mar	95	1 Aug 76 15 Mar 91	yen 541 - 395 2/5		.63-
$50	Enserch Finance 33.05 9 1/2 % 1994 Dec	125 1/2	15 Jul 80 10 Dec 94	$ 30 1/4		1.39-
$15	Cam Psychiatric 54.42 8 1/2 % 1995 Mar	112 1/2	1 Mar 80 maturity	$ 18 3/8		3.39-
$25	Esselte Ab 7 3/4 % 1989 May	103 1/2	15 Sep 79 5 May 89	skr 159 skr 152 6/7		7.48-
$15	Spectra-Physics 23.39 8 % 1994 Dec	108	15 Dec 79 maturity	$ 42 3/4		2.89
$35	Babcock Nederland 7 % 1992 Oct	95	17 Apr 78 15 Sep 92	p 125 - p 91 6/7		4.11-
$30	Borden Overseas 34.78 6 3/4 % 1991 Jul	92	15 Apr 72 maturity	$ 28 3/4		2.22
$15	Asics Corporation 5 3/4 % 1993 Jan	78 3/4	1 Sep 78 8 Jan 93	yen 541 - 551		9.30-
$10	Galveston-Houst 38.46 8 % 1994 Dec	110	15 Dec 79 maturity	$ 26		4.95
$20	Asahi Optical Co Ltd 7 % 1994 Mar	96 3/4	1 Nov 79 15 Mar 94	yen 526.10 - 521		2.49-
$20	Galveston-Houst 46.15 8 3/4 % 1994 Apr	121	15 Apr 79 14 Apr 94	$ 21 2/3		3.79-
$80	Alusuisse Capit 16.80 6 1/2 % 1993 Jan	90 3/4	16 Jan 81 maturity	$ 59 1/2		5.09-
$25	American Motor 133.33 6 % 1992 Apr	84	1 Oct 72 maturity	$ 7 1/2		7.23
$25	Apache Intl Fin 47.34 8 3/4 % 1995 May	122 1/2	1 Dec 80 maturity	$ 21 1/8		2.71-

— Explanation of Symbols

CDS	Canadian Dollar	SDR	Special Drawing Rights
ECU	European Currency Unit	Y	Yen
EUA	European Unit of Account	LFR	Luxembourg Franc
L	Pound Sterling	SFR	Swiss Franc
DM	Deutsche Mark	FF	French Franc
NMD	Norwegian Kroner - DM		

البنك السعودي العالمي المحدود

Saudi International Bank

AL-BANK AL-SAUDI AL-ALAMI LIMITED

Extract from the Interim Balance Sheet at 30 June 1980

	1980 £'000	1979 £'000
Authorised share capital	50,000	50,000
Issued share capital	38,000	38,000
Reserves	5,889	2,913
Shareholders' funds	43,889	40,913
Deposits	781,365	549,933
Loans, less provision	260,007	150,571
Total assets	851,561	606,487

Total assets of Saudi International Bank increased to £852 million at 30th June 1980 from £606 million at 30th June 1979.

Dr. Andreas R. Prindl, Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer, commented that this continues the Bank's rapid expansion since its inception in 1976. He said also that earnings have been strong, particularly in the half year to 30th June 1980.

The Bank's paid up share capital was increased to £50 million at mid-year, in line with this growth.

Saudi Arabia's growing importance in world financial markets has brought new opportunities for SIB's commercial banking, foreign exchange and investment activities, particularly as regards companies dealing in or with the Kingdom.

The merchant banking business of the Bank, such as private placements and management of syndicated loans, has widened and is expected further to increase the strong profit performance of 1980 to date.

Board of Directors

H.E. Sheikh Mohammed Abalkhail, Chairman
Minister of Finance and National Economy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer

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Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, Riyad Bank, National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia), Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, The Bank of Tokyo, Banque Nationale de Paris, Deutsche Bank, National Westminster Bank and Union Bank of Switzerland.

The Bank with special expertise in Saudi Arabia

Copies of the Interim Balance Sheet at 30 June 1980 may be obtained from the Secretary, Saudi International Bank, 99 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3TB. Telephone (01) 638 2323.

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Numerical Lists and Golden Rules

Economics: Shaped by Culture

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK (NYT) — Economics, far from being a pure and universal science, is a product of culture, and the brands of economics vary with different cultures. Take China, for example, with its love of numerical lists and of symbolic symmetry.

Within the Forbidden City of Peking stands the Screen of the Nine Dragons. Nearby, fanning out from the Palace of Earthly Tranquility, are six Eastern and six Western palaces. And to the north of the city stand the stone statues of 12 beasts, real and mythical, and the figures of 12 imperial ministers, all once real.

The Chinese Communists, like their feudal ancestors, still love numerical symmetry, and it shapes their economics. Mao set forth Ten Major Relationships ("heavy industry on the one hand and light industry and agriculture on the other," "industry in the coastal regions and industry in the interior," for example).

Mao's followers, Premier Hua Guofeng and the senior deputy premier, Deng Xiaoping, declare that China must pursue the Four Modernizations — in farming, industry, science and defense.

Five Fixes

To achieve the modernizations, the state must give enterprises the Five Fixes: the fix of production plans; the fix of the number of workers and plants; the fix of sources of supplies of fuel, tools and raw materials; the fix of capital assets and funds, and the fix of cooperation.

In return, enterprises must give the state the Five Guarantees: the guarantee of quantity, quality and variety of products; the guarantee not to exceed the total wage quota (Chinese Incomes Policy); the guarantee to fulfill the cost plan; the guarantee to fulfill the profit plan, and the guarantee to protect the life of capital equipment.

Thus have the Chinese Communists blended modern economics with their ancient love of symmetries and numbers.

In Western societies, culture also pervades and shapes economics, as the new Republican Party platform demonstrates. Historically, devotion to the gold standard was the mark of true Republicans; they were the bitter foes not only of Franklin Roosevelt and John Maynard Keynes but also of William Jennings Bryan and all other foes of gold, the embodiment and guarantor of "sound money."

In recent decades, modern economic theory, not only in its Keynesian variety but in that monetarist form advocated by Milton Friedman, seemed to have exorcised belief in the gold standard from the Republican psyche. But the traditional Republican economic commitment to gold has now returned in what one of Ronald Reagan's advisers calls "the most important, unreported language in the Republican platform." The key monetary plank in the platform declares:

"Ultimately, inflation is a decline in the value of the dollar, the monetary standard. Until the decade of the 1970s, monetary policy was automatically linked to the overriding objective of maintaining a stable dollar value.

"The severing of the dollar's link with real commodities in the 1960s and 1970s, in order to pursue economic goals other than dollar stability, has unleashed hyperinflationary forces at home and monetary disorder abroad, without bringing any of the desired economic benefits. One of the most urgent tasks in the period ahead will be the restoration of a dependable monetary standard — that is, an end to inflation."

NEWS ANALYSIS

Admittedly, that plank does not contain the word "gold," the commodity that the drafters of the clause had in mind as the surrogate for all other commodities. Presumably, peace was purchased from those members of the platform committee still nervous and uncertain about returning the United States to the gold standard and not yet ready to give up their Friedmanite belief that keeping the money supply (however defined) growing at a moderate and steady pace is more likely to produce both monetary and economic stability than locking the dollar to a fixed gold price.

But the new populist-conservative wing of the Republican Party, led by Rep. Jack Kemp of New York, gained Mr. Reagan's support and won on gold.

And the Republican Party is now pledged to an economic policy that would greatly reduce tax burdens (thereby using fiscal policy to stimulate rapid growth) while putting the United States back on the gold standard (using its hallowed monetary policy to stop inflation.) Thus, Republican culture has triumphed over Friedmanite theory.

But just how much of a fight Mr. Reagan would make for a return to gold, if he is elected president, remains uncertain. During the campaign he has only faintly and guardedly endorsed the gold standard. As with the Chinese Communists in their reverence for the old, form may be more important than substance to the Republicans.

GM to Raise $100 Million With Payment Deferred

(Continued from Page 13)

million for another seven years at a net cost of 12.82 percent (deducting the maximum 2-percent commission it will pay) whereas a new issue priced on the market would cost a gross 12.92 percent before deduction of commissions that would raise the net cost to the EIB to over 13 percent.

As originally constructed, the operation was also a good deal for UBS. The Swiss bank was lead manager of the original issue and presumably would be able to lay its hands on much of the maturing paper. This was critical as the EIB is to pay a commission of 1 percent on all bonds converted to the new issue.

Commission

The EIB was also to pay 1 percent to banks for managing, underwriting and placing the new issue and UBS was to take a quarter-percent off the top of this as a "praecipuum" for being lead manager. Thus, banks without any maturing paper to submit were being offered a commission of ¼ percent.

In effect, banks being asked to take the greatest risk — underwriting the new issue without having clients lined up to buy it — were to get the least reward while banks taking the least risk — with clients ready to convert — were to get the most commissions.

As currently constructed, the operation is most favorable to holders of the maturing EIB paper who do not buy any of the new issue. With UBS now sole manager, it is currently seeking to buy all of the outstanding issue before the Sept. 15 redemption and is offering to pay holders who want their cash a premium of a quarter percent, or $1,002.50 for each certificate carrying a redemption value of $1,000. UBS, of course, will pocket 0.75 percent by then converting these into the new issue, for which it will be paid 1 percent.

Investors who make the conversion appear to benefit least from this operation. Assuming they desire to re-invest the cash in seven-year EIB paper, they could do so at more attractive rates by buying in the secondary market. EIB 8¼s of 1987 can be bought to yield 12.92 percent while the 11s of 1988 can be had for a yield of 12.96 percent. The effective yield is sweetened if the quarter-point premium UBS is offering to pay nonconverters is added.

Just what UBS gets out of all this is not clear. The 2-percent commission seems hardly worth the effort if the bank has to inventory the issue and it is not clear why investors would want to buy it.

Not to be overlooked is the fact that so many banks said "no" to the UBS invitation — a very rare event. Banks appear to be prepared to speak their mind.

Borrower Jilted

A quite startling example of this was the refusal of managers attending the presumed signing of the $50-million floating rate note for Fuqua Industries to actually sign. Bankers said they could not recall any other example of a borrower jilted at the last minute. Lead manager Chemical Bank insists that it was all a misunderstanding and that the loan will be completed later this week.

But informed sources report that two co-managers are refusing to accept the offered terms — a coupon set at ⅝ point over the six-month interbank rate — because little of the issue was actually sold.

The only other dollar issues on offer are convertible into common stock:

● Oak Industries, a major participant in the pay-TV market in the United States and a manufacturer of equipment to receive cable-TV programs, is offering $25 million of 15-year bonds carrying a coupon of 8½ percent. After 90 days, the bonds will be convertible into the stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange at a premium of 10 to 15 percent over the price when final terms are set. At the current price of $38 a share, investors can earn a yield of only 1 percent through dividends paid on the stock.

● Minolta Camera of Japan is offering $30 million of 15-year bonds carrying a coupon of 7 percent. A conversion premium of 15 percent is expected.

In the so-called Asiadollar market, Bangkok Bank is offering to sell $20 million of three-year floating-rate certificates of deposit. Interest will be set at a quarter-point over the six-month interbank rate as quoted in Singapore.

The Deutsche mark sector of the market ended the week on as lackluster a note as the dollar sector. Prices in the secondary market weakened and investors refused to be lured into new issues.

The 7⅜-percent Japan Development Bank's seven-year notes ended the week yielding 8.01 percent while the 7⅜-percent Swedish issue for 10 years ended with a yield of 8.10 percent.

Bankers said the market was simply reacting to the vagaries of the dollar sector and as dollar rates rise, pulling interest-sensitive funds out of West Germany, yields on DM paper are pushed up to remain competitive. Two issues scheduled to have been announced were not brought to market and the Nuclearbraz deal to be managed by Deutsche Bank will be launched this week and therefore included in the calendar for the coming month, which is to be set tomorrow in Frankfurt.

Currently on offer are:

● 100 million DM for Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Espanoles (Renfe), guaranteed by Spain. The coupon on this eight-year paper is expected to be set at 8½ percent.

● 30 million DM for Seiyu Stores, carrying a coupon of 8¼ percent and the guarantee of Daiichi Kangyo Bank. These six-year notes are expected to be sold at a discount of 99½.

● 40 million DM of convertible bonds of Nippon Paint carrying a coupon of 6¼ percent and offering investors the right to redeem for cash after five years at a premium of 10 percent.

Eurobond Yields*
Week Ended August 29
(U.S. Dollars)

International institutions	12.39 %
Industrials, long term	12.30 %
Industrials, medium term	12.10 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	12.72 %
French franc, long term	12.77 %
Unit of acc. long term	10.03 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Market Turnover
Week Ended 29 August
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Non-dollar Dollar Equivalent
Euroci.	449.7	1,923. 2,372.

South Africa Seeking Loan in Europe

(Continued from Page 13)

lled "a realistic evaluation of arket conditions."

Venezuela's development bank, IV, has completed a $150-million ree year transaction priced at a lf-point over Libor, sweetened th a half-point commitment fee.

Now seeking one-year money is nation's port authority, INP, ich is raising $228.5 million and ering a quarter-point over Li-. The effective rate will be high-s the interest is to be paid quar-y. With Libor at 10 percent, the ctive return to banks is calcu-d at 0.63 over Libor and if Li-bor itself is over 11 percent the effective rate goes up to 0.70 percent. On the other hand, some banks worry, Libor could fall below 10 percent, cutting the effective return.

Mexico's Banobras is in the market for $100 million, offering a half-point margin over Libor for five years. The state public works bank has awarded a number of $100-million mandates at the same time at similar terms.

In Europe, Spain is said to be considering the possibility of seeking up to $300 million.

In Italy, ENEL is raising $360 million, offering a split rate of ⅜-½ point over the prime rate of U.S. banks. Bankers do not rule out the possibility of increasing this loan to $500 million as terms are considered juicy. The prime rate already has a profit for the banks built into it.

A spate of Italian loans is expected. ENI is said to be sounding out the market for up to $500 million. IMI, another state holding company, is considering an operation as are STET and Ferrovia.

In Africa, Nigeria is seeking $75 million to be used to construct a dam. The margin on the eight-year loan is a split ⅞-1 point over Libor and front-end fees range from 1⅞ to 2¼ percent.

In one of the rare 12-year transactions, Air Afrique is seeking $63 million to finance the purchase of a Boeing 747. It is offering a hefty 1¾ points over Libor for the first eight years and 1½ over for the remainder. However, bankers say the long maturity is slowing the reception.

In Asia, China Ocean Shipping is seeking $25 million for five years, offering a half-point margin over Libor. A number of other state agencies has been sounding the market and the government itself is soon expected to be back in the market.

Grain, Soybean Prices Forced Up

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP) – Reports of crop deterioration and later than anticipated export demand pushed grain and soybean ures prices sharply higher Fri-y at the close of the Chicago ard of Trade.

Traders said the export demand s also a positive influence for rn and wheat prices. Traders re expecting heavy deliveries of mmodities Tuesday against the piring September contracts. In-ead, first-notice day on Thursday traders with an obligation to take delivery resulted in lighter deliveries than expected in wheat and corn, they said.

Adding to a rally in the soybean pit were reports of further crop damage in the Mississippi Delta growing area, traders said.

At the close, soybeans were 15½ cents to 29½ cents per bushel higher, September $7.94¾; oats were 4¼ cents to 6 cents higher, September $1.86; wheat was 4½ cents to 7¾ cents higher, September $4.52¾; corn was 5 cents to 8½ cents higher, September $3.58¾.

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Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	28 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81	Options for May 1981 start on 3 Nov. 80
650	27.00-31.00	— —	
670	17.00-21.00	45.00-50.00	
690	13.00-17.00	38.00-43.00	
710	10.00-13.00	29.00-34.00	
730	7.00-10.00	20.00-25.00	

Gold bullion 630.00-632.00
Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
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August 15, 1980

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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ASTILLEROS ESPAÑOLES, S.A. (AESA)
ALTOS HORNOS DEL MEDITERRANEO, S.A. (AHM)
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Agent

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June 1980

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NEW ISSUE AUGUST, 1980

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SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

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DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL MARKETING		Trans-World Commercial Ship Repairs.		Wealth of contacts in marine circles, domestically & overseas.	Project 0716, Toronto: (416) 928 77 92, 50 Prince Arthur Ave. M5R 1B5. London SW1: (01) 834 7966, 24 Buckingham Gate.	Wall Street Journal 19-8-80
MANAGER MARKETING Communications		General Electric.	South West of Holland	Creative, demonstrated ability to lead & direct the work of both outside advertising agency, & in-house specialist staff.	N.G. Krul, General Electric Plastics Europe, P.O. Box 117, 4600 AC Bergen op Zoom, Holland, Tel.: (01640) 32911.	I.H.T. 21-8-80
INTERNATIONAL COCOA TRADER		Sopra S.A.	Switz., Neuchatel	Several yrs. practical exp. in commodity physical trading at int'l level; Swiss nat. or Swiss permit.	Mr. M.E. Kremer, Interfood S.A., Case Postale, CH-1001 Lausanne, Tel.: 021/271561.	I.H.T. 21-8-80
PRODUKTIONS-LEITER		Int. tätiges Unternehmen Pharmabereich.	Fernost	Dipl.-Chemiker/ Pharmazent; Kenntnisse Produktionsverfahren, Deutsch/Englisch.	Ref. 1/5998 Wolfram Hatesaul GmbH, Poppelsdorfer Allee 45, 5300 Bonn 1, Tel.: 0228/211073, W. Deutschland.	I.H.T. 21-8-80
GENERAL MANAGER	$65,000 to $100,000 +	Int'l U.S. Electronics Corp.	London	Exp. of leading & co-ordinating activities of int'l mngt. team.	Ref. T 22, Thurloe Executive, 320/322 Kennington Park Road, London SE11 4PP, Tel.: 01-582 9588.	I.H.T. 21-8-80
FINANCE MANAGER Saudi Arabia	c. £17,000 tax free + benefits	Marine Transport Int'l Co. Ltd.	Saudi Arabia	Qualified accountants; 30-35; some yrs. exp. at senior level of both financial & mngt acctg.	Ref. J1333/L, E.W. Cornford, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., 165 Queen Victoria St., London EC4V 3PD, 01-236 3561.	Financial Times 21-8-80
PETROLEUM ENGINEERS in Europe	Very attractive	Aramco.		Flair, adaptability; engineering deg. or equiv., min. 3 yrs' exp. in: Drilling & Workover, Reservoir or Production Engineering.	Ref. ABC/023, O.C.P. Camp, Aramco, Employment Dept., Building 1723, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.	I.H.T. 23-8-80
SENIOR ENGINEERS	Attractive	Abu Dhabi National Oil Co.	Abu Dhabi	Mngt. of min. 8 yrs. of relevant exp.; Bachelor Deg. at min. in a relevant discipline; Eng., Knowl. Arabic.	Ref. EE23, JWT Recruitment Ltd., 40 Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AD, 01-629 9496.	I.H.T. 23-8-80
PORT TECHNICAL DIRECTOR West Africa		Int'l mining consortium operating in Republic of Guinea.	Republic of Guinea	Engineering qual. (pref. Chartered/Grad.); significant exp. in port tech. mngt. & maintenance; Eng. + French.	Ref. 5003/IHT, Philip Smith, 85-87 Jermyn Street, London SW1Y 6JD.	I.H.T. 23-8-80
SUGAR FACTORY MANAGER	In excess of US $100,000	Large raw sugar mill & refinery.	Third world country	Min. 10 yrs. exp. in responsible sugar factory mngt. position.	Box D 1619, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.	I.H.T. 23-8-80
CHEMICAL FIELD PRODUCT MANAGER	Up to B.F.1,300,000	Major U.S. firm.	Brussels	About 30; Univ. chem. or other specific deg. or a commercial deg. with prof. exp. in chemical field; Eng., Ger. & Fr.	Careers International, Square Larousse 1, 1060 Brussels.	I.H.T. 23-8-80
OPERATIONS MANAGER	Excellent	Ashland Oil.	Port Harcourt, Nigeria	Petroleum Engineering deg.; min. 8 yrs. exp. in dvlpt. drilling & maintenance of currently prod. onshore oil fields.	A.E. Porterfield, Ashland Oil, Inc., P.O. Box 391, Ashland, KY 41101.	I.H.T. 23-8-80

New Issue — This advertisement appears as a matter of record only — August 29, 1980

Kingdom of Sweden

DM 200 000 000
7 7/8 % Bearer Bonds of 1980/1990
– Stock Index No. 466700 –
Offering price: 100%

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Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
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Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Chemical Bank International Ltd.
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
CIBC Limited
Citicorp International Group
Continental Illinois Ltd.
Copenhagen Handelsbank
County Bank Limited

Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Crédit Lyonnais
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Delbrück & Co.
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Den Danske Provinsbank A/S
Den norske Creditbank
Deutsch-Skandinavische Bank AG
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Deutsche Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
Euromobiliare S.p.A.
European Arab Bank
European Banking Company Limited
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Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Sparbankernas Bank
Sumitomo Finance International
Sundsvallsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co.
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)-Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.
Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ABAInd s	767	14¾	12⅞	14	+1⅛
AELInd	1160	14⅛	13⅝	14	— ⅝
AEST	134	5	4⅛	4¼	— ⅞
APFElec	844	11½	7½	11½	+4
Abitibi g1.40	99	18¼	17⅝	17¾	— ⅜
Acodina	3861	8 13-16	6 11-16	8⅛	+1⅝
Accelrtn	509	7⅛	5½	7	+1⅛
Accuray	902	12	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
AdacLb	498	12½	12⅛	12½	
AddisnW .50	x1232	12	10	12	+2
AdvRoss	177	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
AdvComp	189	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
AdvPatnl	1570	5½	4⅝	5⅛	— ⅛
Advent	181	2½	2½	2½	
AeroSys	4418	3⅝	2⅝	3⅜	+ ⅞
Aeroflex t	178	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
Aerosn s	285	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
AfflBsh 1.60	x47	27⅝	27¼	27¼	
AgMet	81	7⅝	7½	7½	
Agnico g.15e	1151	13½	13	13⅛	— ⅛
Agripost	963	4⅛	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
AirFla	1226	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
AirFla pf2.40	172	26½	26⅛	26½	
AirWis s	791	15⅝	15	15	
Airlift	1470	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
AlaBncp 1.32	49	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
AlaTGs 2.40b	92	37¾	37	37¼	+ ¼
AlexAlex 1.64	1526	36⅝	35½	35½	— ½
AlexBld 1.60	182	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
Allcolnc .25e	39	33	32	32	—1
AllegBev .40	946	7⅝	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
AlldBn s1.20	x318	40⅞	40⅛	40½	— ⅛
AlldTel .88b	155	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
AllynB	418	8⅞	7⅛	8⅛	+1
AlphaSol	1021	¼	7-32	7-32	
AlpneGeo .05e	193	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ¼
Altex	1458	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
AltonBx .40e	36	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
Amrco s	330	5	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
Amarex s	2543	39½	35⅞	37⅞	+1½
AmbsdG s.20	118	16	13⅛	15⅜	+2⅛
AmberR	846	2 9-16	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Amcol	1469	1 7-16	1¼	1 7-16	
AAgrF s	66	5	4	5	+1⅛
ABKTPa 1b	96	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
ABkrFla .44	x260	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
ABkLfFl .48b	819	10½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
ACtyBk .36	x138	8	7⅜	8	+ ¼
AEquity 1.55e	193	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
AFiltron 1	86	17	16⅞	16⅞	
AFin s.50	419	24½	22	24¼	+2⅛
AFletchr 1.24	186	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
AFurn .20	514	15-16	4⅝	4 15-16	+1-16
AGreet .52	1488	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
AGrtyFn .20b	633	12½	11	12⅛	+ ⅜
AHetlo	4286	5-32	⅛	5-32	+1-32
AHomShd	96	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
AInLf s	507	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
AIndmP 1.12	444	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+1
AIntGp .50	x3464	74⅛	72	72	
AmLelsur	1927	2⅛	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
ALels un	1973	2⅝	1½	2	— ⅛
AMS	31	35½	34⅞	35½	+1
AMicros	2220	25½	23½	24⅝	+ ⅜
AMonltr	303	36⅝	30¼	36⅝	+6½
ANBkCal .24	52	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
ANatlns .60b	1013	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
AmNucl	491	9⅞	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
APacln	466	1⅞	1 13-16	1 13-16	
AmPace	312	2⅝	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
AQuasar	947	25⅝	24	24	— ⅜
AResMg	1611	27⅞	23⅛	24½	—3¼
ASecCp 2.20	1018	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+ ½
AmTelln s	6857	3-32	1-16	1-16	—1-32
AWeldng 1	189	42	39⅝	42	+2⅜
Amrtrst 2.72	x228	35½	35	35	— ½
Amicor	395	1½	1¼	1 5-16	—3-16
Amoskg 2.40	15	62	56	62	+6
Amlerr	120	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+1-16
Anacmp s.13	2783	16⅛	14⅛	16¼	+1½
Anadite .10	198	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
Analgic	1249	37¾	35½	36	+ ½
Anaren	244	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
And 2000	175	13½	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
AndrsGr .20	43	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ½
AndrewCp	624	26½	24½	25⅝	+ ⅜
AnecoR g	1883	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
AngSA .75e	1701	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
AngAGd 9.77e	423	100½	93	100	+6½
AntaCp .44	312	13⅝	12⅛	12⅞	— ⅜
Antares	1485	1 13-16	1½	1 13-16	+5-16
AnthmEl	977	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
ApogeeE .12	514	12⅛	11½	12	+ ½
ApolloLa	544	7⅛	5⅝	7	+1⅛
Apollcon	2592	40	36	37½	—1⅛
AptdMil s	952	32½	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
AptdMd s	3024	⅝	⅝	13-16	+3-16
AptdSolr	309	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+ ⅜
AptdSol un	62	10½	8⅝	10⅛	+1⅛
ArabShld	54	8⅛	8	8	— ½
Arapaho	489	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+1
ArchieEn .06e	43	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
ArdenGp	246	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
ArgontE	871	7⅝	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
ArizBk .80	x179	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅜
ArtsWay t	675	4½	3½	3⅝	+ ⅜
AsdCola .92a	80	30½	30⅛	30½	
AssdHst .12	126	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
AsdMod	3181	8⅝	6⅞	8⅛	+1⅝
AtlGsLt 1.52	67	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
AtlntAm .32b	442	11⅝	11	11½	+ ½
AtlntBcp .88	65	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
AtlntOil	241	12	11⅛	12	
AtlanRs	435	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
AtlTele	0	27½	27½	27½	
AtwdOcn	481	50⅝	48	48⅝	—1⅝
AutoTrol	361	58½	52½	56⅝	+4½
AutMdLb	1718	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅝
Autotrol .20	34	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅜
Avntk s	291	37½	34	36⅛	—1
AztcM s.32	192	25⅛	24	24	—1⅛
BBDO 3	49	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
BXDv g	330	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
BairdCp t	519	13½	12⅝	13⅛	
BakerFe 1.80a	57	61½	60⅛	60⅝	— ½
BaldwLy .80	79	29½	28⅝	29½	+ ⅜
BallyPkP	2508	19⅛	17⅛	19⅛	+2⅛
BancOne 1.64b	112	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
Bncohio 1.40	197	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
Bncokla 1.04	x9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
BcpHaw .96	139	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
BncshNJ .751	138	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
BangHE 1.52	44	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
BkBldE 1.15	26	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
BkDelw 2.48	9	24½	24	24	
BkTrSC 1.20	100	21	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
Banta s.64	100	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
BarbrGr .90	61	18	17½	18	
Barden 1.10	x142	32⅛	28	31⅛	+3⅛
Barnngr s	228	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
BarrisC .12	466	3⅝	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
BasicES	1047	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅝
BasicRs g	3769	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
BassttFr .80a	82	18½	18⅛	18½	
Bastlan	621	1⅝	1 9-16	1 11-16	+ ⅛
BayBks 2.80	92	36	34⅛	34⅛	—1⅛
BaylsMk .60a	41	14	13⅝	14	
BaylyCp .20	66	25½	24⅛	25½	+ ⅜
BayswRt	51	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
BearCrk .32	35	11½	11½	11½	
BeardOil .86	649	24	22	23⅝	— ⅝
BeefBlsn	575	4	3	3⅝	— ⅛
Beehvlnt	480	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
Bekins .12	502	14⅛	13	13½	— ⅛
BelmM g	71	19⅝	18½	19⅛	— ⅛
BenNuclr	1238	3	2½	3	+ ½
BenntPH	8638	3½	3	3⅜	+5-16
BentlyL	1054	24	22½	24	+ ⅛
Berkley .24b	509	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Berryind	771	7⅛	5⅛	7⅛	+2⅛
BetzLab 1.20	722	46	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅝
BevMgt .48	x822	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
BevHlSL .38e	57	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
BibbCo .60	78	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Billings	214	10	9	9⅛	— ½
Bio-Gas h	571	15-32	7-16	15-32	
BioResp	791	7⅛	5⅛	7⅛	+1⅛
BioRsp wt	1023	3½	2⅛	3½	+ ⅛
BioRsp un	245	10½	8⅝	10½	+1⅛
Biofuel	15263	9-16	¼	13-32	—3-32
Biochm	622	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅞

(Continued on Page 17)

Chicago Exchange Options

For the Week Ending August 29, 1980

Open interest 2,776,241
a—Not traded. b—None offered. o—Old. p—Put.
Total volume 141,585

Over-the-Counter

(Continued from Page 16)

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge

Friday Baseball: Royals Outslug Rangers

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 31 (UPI) — Hal McRae hit two home runs and drove in four runs and George Brett got a solo homer Friday night to power Kansas City to a 7-3 victory over the Texas Rangers. Brett went 2-for-5.

With one out in the first, McRae cracked his 10th homer to give the Royals a 1-0 lead. Brett followed with his 17th homer, and McRae's second homer came in the fifth, again off Ed Figueroa (3-8).

The Royals scored twice more in the seventh on a sacrifice fly by McRae and an error by second baseman Bump Wills, and added their final runs in the eighth on run-scoring singles by McRae and U.L. Washington. Dennis Leonard (16-8) allowed six hits and walked four before yielding to Dan Quisenberry with two out in the ninth.

Yankees 5, Mariners 1

In New York, second baseman Willie Randolph, playing his first game since an Aug. 18 leg injury, drove in two runs to help Tommy John to a 5-1 victory over Seattle. Randolph singled home Bobby Brown for the game's first run in the fifth inning and singled Brown home again for the first run in the Yankees' four-run seventh.

Angels 5, Orioles 0

In Baltimore, Rick Miller hit a two-run triple and rookie Fred Martinez pitched a six-hitter to snap the Angels' six-game losing streak. Baltimore manager Earl Weaver, serving a three-game suspension for nudging an umpire, watched on television as his Orioles lost to the Angels, 5-0, for the first time in 10 meetings this year.

Twins 7, Blue Jays 5
Twins 5, Blue Jays 2

In Toronto, Dave Edwards singled in the deciding run in the 15th to give Minnesota the suspended game, 7-5. In the regular game, Rick Sofield's two-run homer and Ron Jackson's solo drive in the second inning powered Minnesota to a 5-2 victory.

Red Sox 6, A's 3

In Boston, Carl Yastrzemski hit a two-run homer and Carlton Fisk and Dave Stapleton added solo shots as Boston beat Oakland, 6-3.

Indians 6, White Sox 5

In Cleveland, Miguel Dilone drove in two runs with a two-out, bases-loaded double in the eighth. Jim Morrison, who drove in four runs for Chicago, hit a two-run homer in the seventh off winner Sid Monge (2-4) to put Chicago on top 5-4, but the Cleveland rallied against reliever Ed Farmer (6-7) in the eighth.

Tigers 8, Brewers 2

In Detroit, Steve Kemp hit a single, a double and a home run and knocked in three runs as Detroit beat Milwaukee, 8-2. Kemp doubled in two runs in the three-run second, knocking out Bill Travers (12-6), and led off the fifth with his 17th homer, deep to the right-field upper deck off Fred Holdsworth.

Reds 8, Pirates 7

In the National League, in Pittsburgh, left fielder George Foster drove in six runs to rally Cincinnati to an 8-7 victory over Pittsburgh. The Reds were behind, 5-0, when Foster hit a two-run double in the fourth; then he tied the score with a three-run homer in the fifth. Foster's final RBI and Cincinnati's eighth run came in the ninth when he grounded to third baseman Bill Madlock, whose attempt to throw out Ken Griffey at home was late. Reliever Kent Tekulve (8-7) took the loss while Mario Soto (8-5) picked up the victory. Tom Hume, who recorded the game's final three outs, earned his 22d save.

Dodgers 5, Expos 4

In Los Angeles, Rick Monday's pinch-hit double in the sixth drove in two runs against Montreal, as Los Angeles won, 5-4.

Astros 6, Cubs 5

In Chicago, Enos Cabell's two-out infield single drove in Rafael Landestoy to break a ninth-inning tie with Houston's sixth run. Dave Smith (4-5) pitched three innings for the victory.

Braves 4, Cardinals 3

In St. Louis, Dale Murphy's two-run homer off loser Silvio Martinez (4-9) capped a three-run fourth inning and rallied Atlanta to its sixth triumph, 4-3, in the last seven games. Tommy Boggs (8-8) got the win, and Rick Camp pitched the final 1⅔ innings for his 11th save.

Phillies 3, Padres 2

In San Diego, Larry Christenson and Tug McGraw combined on a five-hitter as Philadelphia beat San Diego, 3-2. Christenson (5-1) held the Padres scoreless until the seventh. McGraw picked up his 15th save.

Giants 1, Mets 0

In San Francisco, Terry Whitfield's two-out, eighth-inning single scored Bill North with the game's only run. Winner Vida Blue (12-7) pitched a four-hitter.

Tigers Sign Trammell To 7-Year Contract

DETROIT, Aug. 31 (AP) — Detroit shortstop Alan Trammell, 22, has signed a reported $2.8-million contract that will keep him a member of the Tigers for the next seven years.

"I would like to play my entire career in Detroit," Trammell said. "I know they can trade me because that's part of baseball. But this is where I want to play because I am so happy in Detroit."

Friday and Saturday Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

American League

California 100 310 000—5 9 0
Baltimore 000 000 000—0 6 2
A.Martinez and Donohue; Stone, D.Ford (5) and Dempsey. W—A.Martinez, 4-6. L—Stone, 21-5.

Chicago 002 100 200—5 8 1
Cleveland 200 200 02x—6 9 1
Dotson, Wortham (4), Farmer (7) and Borgmann; Garland, Monge (6), V.Cruz (9) and Hassey, Diaz (7). W—Monge, 2-4. L—Farmer, 6-7. HRs—Chicago, Morrison (10); Cleveland, Orta (8), Charboneau (19).

Milwaukee 020 000 000—2 7 0
Detroit 130 040 00x—8 10 2
Travers, Holdsworth (2), Castro (5), Augustine (8) and C.Moore; Wilcox and Parrish. W—Wilcox, 12-9. L—Travers, 12-6. HR—Detroit, Kemp (17).

Minnesota 000 010 130 000 002—7 13 1
Toronto 004 000 010 000 000—5 13 2
(Completion of Thurs. suspended game)
D.Jackson, Corbett (8), Verhoeven (12), Williams (15) and Wynegar; J.McLaughlin, Willis (7), Barlow (7), Garvin (8), Schrom (11), Jefferson (15) and Davis. W—Verhoeven, 2-3. L—Jefferson, 4-13. HRs—Minnesota, Morales (7). Toronto, Velez (20).

Minnesota 031 000 001—5 13 0
Toronto 200 000 000—2 9 1
Zahn and Wynegar; Stieb, Willis (9) and B.Davis. W—Zahn, 11-17. L—Stieb, 11-10. HRs—Minnesota, Sofield (9), Jackson (4).

Oakland 000 101 001—3 7 0
Boston 020 112 00x—6 11 2
Kingman, J.Jones (6), Minetto (6), Beard (7), Lacey (9) and Newman, Heath (9); Torrez, Burgmeier and Fisk. W—Torrez, 8-12. L—Kingman, 7-15. HRs—Oakland, Page (10); Boston, Yastrzemski (14), Fisk (14), Stapleton (7).

Seattle 000 000 100—1 7 0
New York 000 010 40x—5 13 0
Dressler, D.Roberts (7), Heaverlo (7) and L.Cox; John and Cerone. W—John, 18-7. L—Dressler, 3-7. HR—New York, Watson (12).

Texas 000 001 002—3 6 1
Kansas City 200 010 22x—7 14 2
Figueroa, Babcock (7), Lyle (7) and Sundberg; Leonard, Quisenberry (9) and Porter. W—Leonard, 16-8. L—Figueroa, 3-8. HRs—Texas, Oliver (16); Kansas City, McRae 2 (11), Brett (17).

National League

Atlanta 000 300 001—4 6 1
St. Louis 010 000 011—3 8 0
Boggs, Bradford (8), Camp (8) and Benedict; S.Martinez, Littlefield (9), Kaat (10) and Simmons. W—Boggs, 8-8. L—S.Martinez, 4-9. HRs—Atlanta, Murphy (24), Matthews (17).

Cincinnati 000 231 101—8 12 2
Pittsburgh 203 010 001—7 13 2
Pastore, LaBrandt (3), Soto (6), Hume (9) and Bench; Candelaria, Romo (6), Tekulve (7) Ott. W—Soto, 8-5. L—Tekulve, 8-7. HR—Cincinnati, Foster (19).

Houston 200 002 011—6 12 0
Chicago 013 001 000—5 10 0
Ryan, D.Smith (6), LaCorte (9) and Ashby; Krukow, Capilla (6), Sutter (7), Tidrow (9), W.Hernandez (9) and Blackwell. W—D.Smith, 4-5. L—Tidrow, 5-5. HR—Chicago, Kingman (14).

Montreal 011 110 000—4 13 0
Los Angeles 000 023 00x—5 7 0
F.Norman, D'Acquisto (4), Bahnsen (6) and Carter; Goltz, Castillo (6), S.Howe (7) and Ferguson. W—Castillo, 5-4. L—D'Acquisto, 2-4.

New York 000 000 000—0 4 0
San Francisco 000 000 01x—1 4 0
Zachry and Trevino; Blue and May. W—Blue, 12-7. L—Zachry, 6-8.

Philadelphia 021 000 000—3 10 2
San Diego 000 000 200—2 5 1
Christenson, McGraw (7) and Moreland, Boone (7); Mura, Armstrong (7), Lucas (8) and Tenace. W—Christenson, 5-1. L—Mura, 4-7.

SATURDAY'S GAMES

American League

Minnesota 000 002 000—2 9 0
Toronto 010 000 002—3 9 1
Erickson, Verhoeven (9) and Wynegar; Todd and Whitt. W—Todd, 2-1. L—Verhoeven, 2-4. HR—Toronto, Howell (7).

Texas 300 000 200 02—7 14 0
Kansas City 001 100 102 00—5 17 4
Matlack, Darwin (7), Johnson (9) and Sundberg; Gura, Quisenberry (11) and Wathan, Porter (10). W—Johnson, 2-2. L—Quisenberry, 10-5. HR—Texas, Ellis (1).

Oakland 000 102 030 0—6 12 0
Boston 000 011 004 1—7 12 1
Keough, Beard (9), Lacey (9) and Essian; Eckersley, Campbell (8) and Fisk. W—Campbell, 4-0. L—Lacey, 2-2. HRs—Oakland, Page (11), Armas (27). Boston, Rice 2 (18), Yastrzemski (15), Burleson (7).

Chicago 200 000 000—2 8 0
Cleveland 110 100 12x—6 12 1
Baumgarten, Proly (7) and Pruitt; Spillner, V.Cruz (7) and Diaz. W—Spillner, 13-9. L—Baumgarten, 2-9. HR—Cleveland, Charboneau (20).

National League

New York 011 007 000—9 9 2
San Francisco 200 001 101—5 12 2
Jackson, Hausman (5), Reardon (6) and Trevino; Ripley, Griffin (6), Lavelle (6), Montefusco (8), Holland (9) and Sadek, May (8). W—Hausman, 6-4. L—Ripley, 7-7. HR—San Francisco, Evans (17).

Houston 001 000 001—2 11 2
Chicago 000 000 000—0 5 2
Ruhle and Ashby; McGlothen, W.Hernandez (8), Caudill (8) and Blackwell. W—Ruhle, 8-3. L—McGlothen, 9-10.

Cincinnati 200 300 000—5 13 0
Pittsburgh 200 001 000—3 9 0
Seaver and Nolan; Bibby, Solomon (4), Romo (7) and Ott. W—Seaver, 6-7. L—Bibby, 15-5. HR—Cincinnati, Foster (20).

(Remaining line scores for Saturday unavailable because of transmission problems.)

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	78	50	.609	—
Baltimore	75	52	.591	2½
Boston	69	56	.552	7½
Cleveland	67	60	.528	10½
Detroit	67	60	.528	10½
Milwaukee	68	64	.515	12
Toronto	53	75	.414	25

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	84	46	.646	—
Oakland	65	65	.500	19
Texas	64	65	.496	19½
Minnesota	57	74	.435	27½
Chicago	53	72	.424	28½
California	51	76	.402	31½
Seattle	46	82	.359	37

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	69	59	.539	—
Pittsburgh	70	60	.538	—
Philadelphia	68	59	.535	½
New York	59	69	.461	10
St. Louis	57	70	.449	11½
Chicago	50	77	.394	18½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	74	55	.574	—
Los Angeles	71	57	.555	2½
Cincinnati	70	59	.543	4
San Francisco	64	64	.500	9½
Atlanta	64	65	.496	10
San Diego	54	76	.415	20½

More Sports On Page 19

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices August 29, 1980

NEW YORK (AP) — The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

NL — No load (sales charge).
† — Previous day's quote.

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended August 31, 1980

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
Tesoro Pet	4,997,300	32¼	24	24⅞	—5⅛
Sony Corp	2,983,200	11⅝	11¼	11⅞	—⅛
IBM	2,111,100	67¼	64⅝	65½	—1⅞
Mobil	1,850,300	71⅜	69⅝	69⅞	—1¾
SearsRoeb	1,657,800	18⅜	17¼	17½	—1
CoastalCp	1,753,900	33¼	27⅜	33	+5⅛
NatSemi s	1,620,900	41½	37½	38¼	—⅝
AmerT&T	1,575,500	53⅜	52⅜	53⅜	+⅜
Citicorp	1,514,300	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	—¼
FedNatMtg	1,465,900	15½	14⅝	14⅞	—1
TexUtil	1,393,300	17⅜	17	17¼	
EastKodak	1,339,300	67¼	63⅞	64⅞	+1½
Texacoinc	1,232,700	38½	36¾	37⅜	—1
GtAtlPac	1,227,000	7⅛	6	6⅝	+⅝
GulfWst s	1,173,300	20⅛	18⅝	18⅞	—¼
CityInvest	1,131,100	27⅜	25⅜	26½	—½
DowChem	1,104,000	38	34½	34⅞	—3
IntT&T	1,085,300	31¼	30¼	30⅜	—⅜
INCOLtd	1,081,000	25⅛	24⅛	24¾	+1¼
GenMotors	1,076,900	55⅝	52⅛	53½	—2⅛

Issues Traded In: 2118
Advances: 536 ; declines: 1373 ; unchanged: 209
New highs: 198 ; new lows: 13

Volume

This week	194,500,000 shares
Last Week	235,360,000 shares
1979 same week	146,960,000 shares
1980 to date	7,248,023,522 shares
1979 to date	5,106,160,000 shares
1978 to date	4,810,680,000 shares

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended August 29, 1980

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
GifCan a s	1,885,300	27	25⅛	25⅝	—1¼
HouOilM	1,832,000	36¼	33½	34⅞	+⅝
IntrCtyGs g	934,600	17½	16½	17⅜	+1
WrightHar g	547,300	6½	4⅞	6½	+1⅜
BowValley s	400,300	21⅛	18⅝	19⅜	—1⅝
AdamsRes a	394,000	16¼	12⅜	16⅛	+3⅛
PetroLew s	371,200	28⅛	24⅞	28	+3
GlBas Pet	370,700	15⅜	14⅝	14⅞	—⅜
Beverly Ent	343,000	18	16½	17⅜	+1½
HuskyOg s	340,500	16⅝	14⅝	15¼	—1⅛

Volume: 30,380,000 shares
Year to Date: 1,002,540,000 shares
Issues traded in: 951
Advances: 344 ; declines: 464 ; unchanged: 143
New Highs: 118 ; new lows: 8

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld
9-4	7.80	7.02	7.12
9-11	7.80	7.32	7.43
9-16	9.78	9.08	9.24
9-18	9.28	8.92	9.08
9-25	9.22	8.74	8.91
10-2	9.28	8.98	9.17
10-9	9.41	9.13	9.33
10-14	9.51	9.21	9.44
10-16	9.56	9.10	9.33
10-23	9.73	9.49	9.75
10-30	9.82	9.59	9.87
11-6	9.92	9.70	10.01
11-13	9.97	9.69	10.02
11-20	10.04	9.86	10.22
11-28	9.96	9.88	10.26
12-4	10.04	9.91	10.31
12-11	10.06	9.82	10.23
12-18	10.11	9.73	10.37
12-26	10.11	9.97	10.44
1-2	10.25	10.09	10.59
1-8	10.30	9.12	10.62
1-15	10.33	9.15	10.70
1-22	10.33	10.17	10.74
1-29	10.33	10.15	10.74
2-5	10.36	10.20	10.80
2-12	10.36	10.18	10.82
2-19	10.35	10.19	10.85
2-26	10.36	10.20	10.86
3-26	10.36	10.18	10.88
4-23	10.31	10.13	10.90
5-21	10.40	10.24	11.03
6-18	10.36	10.20	11.04
7-16	10.32	10.18	11.08
8-13	10.28	10.10	11.05

Subject to Federal taxes but not to State income taxes.

Kredietlux Indices

(Base 100 May 1, 1977)

	August 29
Industrials, US $	81.132
Int'l Institutions	84.534
Canadian $	87.571
UC 17	128.974
UC 9	87.126
DM	95.513
Guilders	95.59
FF	101.629
F Lux	98.444

Portugal to Increase Minimum Wage 20%

LISBON, Aug. 31 (AP) — Citing Portugal's improving economic situation, the government of Premier Francisco Sa Carneiro has announced a 20-percent increase in the national minimum wage and rises in social benefits.

The Council of Ministers announced Friday that the minimum monthly wage would rise to 9,000 escudos (about $180), effective Oct. 1, and that pensions, sick-leave benefits and welfare payments would also be increased.

American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending August 29, 1980

Option & price	Sep	Dec	Mar	Close

Total volume 62,613
Open interest 1,454,014
a—Not traded. b—None offered. o—Old. p—Put.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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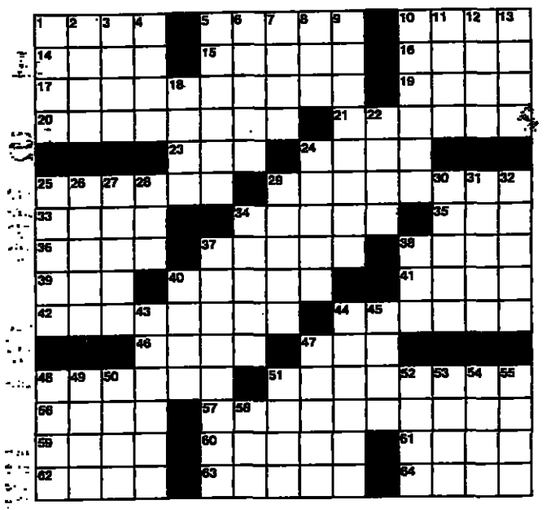
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Field contest
5 Jeb Stuart's forte
10 Séance sounds
14 Standing ——
15 Upshot
16 Pour out
17 Modest poker hand
19 Factual stuff
20 Baby carriage
21 Square-dance caller's command
23 Berlin article
24 Kind of roof or floor
25 Congressional pause
29 Not quite a full house
33 Reveler's cry
34 After-12 period
35 Balance-sheet word
36 Phone man
37 Eats in style
38 Area east of the Urals
39 Tony's one
40 Loved to excess
41 River in Bolivia
42 This loses to a flush
44 Fixer on the roof
46 Violent fury
47 Wed. predecessor
48 Kind of ax or ship
51 *Pleases*
56 His, in Haiti
57 Top hand
59 —— d'oeuvre
60 Eliminate
61 "Merry" in a game name
62 One of Omar's creations
63 Full, as a freighter
64 Disney's "That —— Cat"

DOWN

1 Cartographer's forte
2 He was, to Horace
3 Yemeni bigwig
4 Learner
5 Mausers
6 Late bloomer
7 Elbe tributary
8 What some creditors do
9 U.S. composer associated with Copland
10 Body called Sinus Arabicus by the Romans
11 Oriental nanny
12 Cordage fiber
13 Delay
18 Early car man
22 Where to see chalets
24 Soft wool fabric
25 Picture puzzle
26 Happening
27 Make vivid
28 Conger
29 Theologian's principle
30 Magazine enclosure
31 Marie Antoinette, e.g.
32 One step of a series
34 Levy
37 Comic verse
38 Arab garment
40 Make a call
43 Homer or Marin
44 Glum
45 Son of Eric the Red
47 What ecdysiasts do
48 Money in Bangkok
49 Barbados ——, ornamental plant
50 Kind of table or pike
51 Pair
52 Showy flower, for short
53 Island dance
54 Absolute ruler
55 It's often barked in the dark
58 Old English coin

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

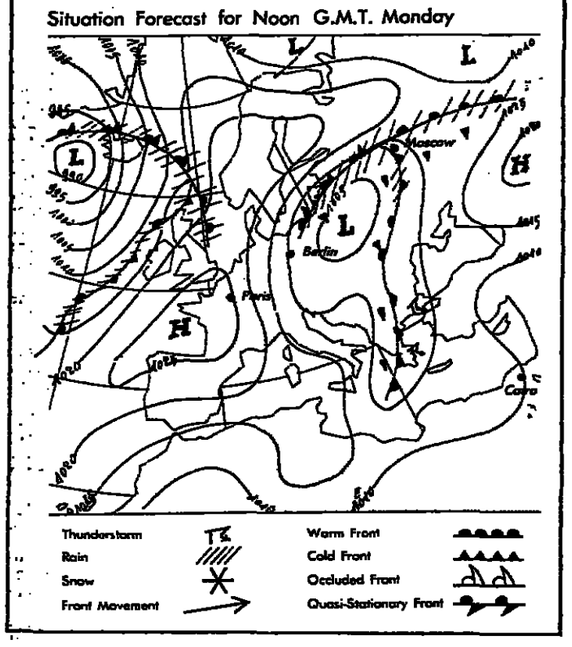
B	R	I	N	G			L	E	S		T	A	U
R	I	G	O	R		E	P	I	D	E	M	I	C	S
A	L	O	N	E		M	I	D	D	L	E	M	E	N
G	E	R	M	A	N	I	C		Y	E	T			
			E	T	E	R	N	E		C	E	L	L	S
T	S	E	T	S	E		J	I	L	L	T	R	E	A	T
J	I	N	I	C	A			C	L	U	E		F	I	A
P	U	L	L	I	N	G		S	M	E	L	T	E	R
P	G	A		R	O	A	D				O	O	S	T
E	L	I	G	I	B	L	E		S	T	I	N	T	S
T	Y	R	O	S		S	A	C	H	E	T			
			T	H	E		F	R	E	N	E	T	I	C
B	A	L	T	I	C	S	E	A		T	R	I	B	E
A	C	C	O	S	T	I	N	G		E	E	R	I	E
A	T	T		M	O	P				D	R	E	S	S

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Cloudy	MADRID	31	88	Fair
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Showers	MIAMI	29	84	Fair
ANKARA	32	90	Fair	MILAN	30	86	Fair
ATHENS	28	82	Fair	MONTREAL	23	73	Cloudy
BEIRUT	31	88	Fair	MOSCOW	17	63	Overcast
BELGRADE	23	73	Cloudy	MUNICH	14	57	Rain
BERLIN	17	63	Rain	NEW YORK	26	79	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	15	59	Showers	NICE	26	79	Fair
BUCHAREST	27	81	Fair	OSLO	17	63	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	17	63	Showers	PARIS	19	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	28	82	Fair	PRAGUE	17	63	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Rain	ROME	27	81	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Fair	SOFIA	25	77	Foggy
DUBLIN	19	66	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	15	59	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	16	61	Fair	TEHRAN	33	91	Fair
FLORENCE	27	81	Overcast	TEL AVIV	31	88	Fair
FRANKFURT	16	61	Overcast	TOKYO	24	75	Foggy
GENEVA	16	61	Rain	TUNIS	31	88	Fair
HELSINKI	13	55	Cloudy	VIENNA	18	64	Overcast
HOUSTON	—	—	N.A.	WARSAW	20	68	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	25	77	Fair	WASHINGTON	29	84	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Fair	ZURICH	14	57	Overcast
LISBON	25	77	Overcast				
LONDON	18	64	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	28	82	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



Solving the In-Laws Problem: Listen And Be Honest, U.S. Professor Says

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa., Aug. 31 (UPI) — So maybe his mother nags too much about an untidy house or a hastily prepared meal. Maybe her father makes a few not-so-subtle comments about the size of the family's income and house.

If you value your marriage, says an associate professor at Pennsylvania State University, put up with the in-laws.

"If you tell them to mind their own business, you'll just have more problems," said Anthony D'Augelli, a human development professor who specializes in family relations. "It's a mistake to assume relationships with in-laws aren't really essential to a good marriage.

"Marriage is not simply a two-person relationship — it's a bringing together of two families."

Though joining two families in a spirit of harmony is easier said than done, the professor said family feuds that pose hazards for newlyweds can be avoided if problems are anticipated beforehand.



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GEWED

HARCI

EPITOC

RYLURF



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "◯◯◯ ◯◯◯◯◯!"

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: DOUSE RIGOR ABSORB VANITY
Answer: What a surfer is—MAN "OVER" BOARD

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

WALTER LIPPMANN AND THE AMERICAN CENTURY

By Ronald Steel. Atlantic/Little Brown. Illustrated. 669 pp. $19.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THE scandal surfaced in 1937. Walter Lippmann had been having an affair with his best friend's wife. His best friend, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, found out about it because of a misdirected love letter. As a result of the flap, Lippmann and Helen Armstrong got divorces and married each other. Hamilton Armstrong would never again permit Lippmann's name to be mentioned in the pages of Foreign Affairs magazine, which he edited. According to Ronald Steel, the author of this rich and rewarding biography, there was panic in high places:

"Dorothy Thompson, whose foreign-affairs column alternated with Lippmann's at the [New York Herald Tribune] and whose office was just down the hall from his own, even discerned international significance in the divorce. A falling-out between two such ardent and influential internationalists as Lippmann and Armstrong, she feared, might weaken the willingness of Americans to confront the Nazi menace."

Lippmann, in other words, was important. Steel, a revisionist historian of the Cold War and imperialism, thinks that Lippmann was "without a doubt the nation's greatest journalist." Certainly his syndicated newspaper column, "Today and Tomorrow," which he wrote for 36 years, was a kind of Fifth Estate. "You young men," Justice Holmes once told him, "seem to think if you sit on the world long enough you will hatch something out. You're wrong." Lippmann didn't think he was wrong, at The New Republic, at The New York World, in the pages of The Trib, in his many books, in his sessions with almost every president from Teddy Roosevelt to Richard Nixon, even when he was playing pingpong with Norma Shearer and Irving Thalberg on one of his annual transatlantic crossings.

What a glittering career. At Harvard his teachers included George Lyman Kittredge, Irving Babbitt and George Santayana. A white-bearded William James paid the undergraduate a personal call. Among his classmates were T.S. Eliot, John Reed, Heywood Broun, Van Wyck Brooks and Conrad Aiken. He read Lucretius in Latin, Dante in Italian and Goethe in German, while running the Socialist club.

From the beginning there was always a job, and usually an older man to offer it. His father-figures ranged from Lincoln Steffens to Teddy Roosevelt to Bernard Berenson. In addition to Armstrong and Holmes, his friends included Learned Hand, Felix Frankfurter and Harold Laski. He grasped the point of Freud immediately, and would later meet him. Keynesian economics were explained to him by John Maynard Keynes, personally. He wrote a telegram for Al Smith, a speech for Gen. John Pershing, much of Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points and any number of confidential memoranda to presidents and members of their Cabinets.

He didn't last long as a Socialist. As Steel points out, it was not really Socialism; "it was a fruit salad." Although often perceived as lonely and brave, he was usually close to the public opinion he so disdained — a populist progressive, a Wilsonian, a New Dealer, a semi-isolationist, an interventionist, an nationalist, as the times seem demand.

On the Cold War, he was a tepid, which is one of his s attractions for Steel. On Vie he was intrepid; he was again war in public from 1965 on; ing Lyndon Johnson to revil — the very Lyndon Johnsor had received him in his bed in 1964. He went from Ly Johnson's bedroom to an inte with Robert Kennedy, and Kennedy to stay out of pres tial politics that year. His a would be different in 1968.

Steel wants Lippmann to for everything, good and bad we have come to understar "liberal" in 20th-century Am idealism, vacillation, techno hypocrisy, energy, fatigue, c sion, good intentions and bac ory. This is a heavy burde bear, even for a man they "Buddha" in college because pudginess, and especially t man who promoted Hoover voted for Landon, Willkie, D (the second time around), E hower and Nixon (the first around). If he was a libera feared "the tyranny of the ma and hoped for a "disintere elite, philosopher-kings and s rai. Free speech and other civi erties were not among his p ties.

He was, as Steel says, a co cated man but not an enigma felt himself unloved as a child never bothered to engage his ishness; not a single one o thousands of columns was dev to the Nazi death camps. He emotionally constipated until en Armstrong opened his "cag

He loved access to power, power itself. He was often wi but no more often than anyl else who had to form so n opinions. His end — deserte friends on the Vietnam ques stuffed in a nursing home by distraught Helen — was sad.

I think Steel has written a di ent book from the one he tho he was writing. "Walter L mann" is less about the failur 20th-century American libera than it is about the failure of 3 century American journalism journalism hunkered down government. The book I read i tremely good.

John Leonard is on the staff of New York Times.

W. German Rightis Egged Into Silence

MUNICH, Aug. 31 (AP) Demonstrators greeted an ul rightist leader with a barrage eggs yesterday evening, breal up a rally of the National Gem Party with noisemakers and sh of "Nazis out." No fighting, i ries or arrests were reported.

Karl-Heinz Lindner, natic chairman of the National Gerz Party, was pelted with eggs as attempted to speak by the dem strators, estimated by police number about 3,000 and said tc mostly leftists. The demonstrat chanted through loudspeak tooted horns and whistles and n bells so loudly that Mr. Lind could hardly be heard, despit large loudspeaker system, wit es said.

CHESS — By Robert Byr

THE more sophisticated the player, the more likely he is to panic when he sees that, although it may take 15 moves, there is no way to stop his opponent from infiltrating.

In such a predicament, he will grasp at anything, even an unsound attack, to try to make his opponent go astray. Such a desperate measure will usually fail, as it did for Yasser Seirawan, a Seattle grandmaster candidate, against Grandmaster Walter Browne of Berkeley in the United States Championship in Greenville, Pa.

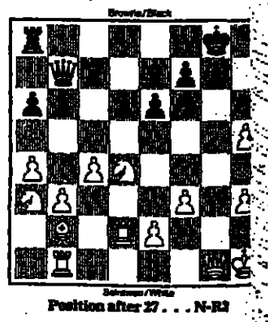
Had Seirawan played 12 P-K4, he would have opposed Browne's hippopotamus formation with a Maroczy bind, with all its complications. Instead, he adopted an invention of the World Champion, Anatoly Karpov, namely, 12 Q-K3, with the idea of getting a slightly superior ending after 12 ... Q-B2; 13 N-Q4, BxB; 14 KxB, Q-N2ch?!; 15 Q-B3, QxQch; 16 NxQ. However, Browne crossed him up with 14 ... N-K4, denying White any initiative.

As Browne pointed out, it would have been advisable for Seirawan to bolster his king position with 19 N-K4, N-B4; 20 N-B2. Instead, 19 N-N1?! took the QN out of central action.

While Seirawan took out insurance with 20 N-R3 against Black's ever achieving a queenside break with ... P-QN4, Browne shifted his attention to the other wing with 20 ... P-KR4. Now 21 P-R4 was mandatory to stop the breakup of the White kingside pawns by 21 ... P-R5!, but Seirawan heedlessly played 21 R-QN1?!

The damage to White's kingside was apparent after 27 ... N-R3: There was no way to stop the decisive attack ... NxP, ... K-R2, ... R-KN1 and ... P-KN4. Accordingly, Seirawan, partly bluffing, partly hoping, tried the wild 28 NxP?, PxN; 29 Q-N6, K-R1; 30 R-N1, R-KN1; 31 RxP.

If, after 31 ... BxR; 32 BxN,



Position after 27 . . . N-R3

Browne had played 32 ... Pxl Seirawan would have had a dr by 33 QxNch, R-R2; 34 Q-B6 R/2-N2; 35 Q-R6ch and perpet check. However, Browne's 32 B-B5 stopped the threat of QxNmate and left Seirawan a ro down.

It took Browne an agonizing long time to unravel his positic but with such a material adva tage, he could well afford to be careful. Of course, he expect Seirawan to resign at any mome but it was not until 52 ... R-E threatening 53 ... Q-R3 ar 54 ... RxP, that he did so.

ENGLISH OPENING

White Seirawan	Black Browne	White Seirawan	Black Browne
1 N-KB3	N-KB3	28 NxP	PxN
2 P-B4	P-QN3	29 Q-N6	K-N1
3 P-KN3	P-B4	30 R-N1	R-KN1
4 B-N2	B-N2	31 R-R1	Q-B5
5 0-0	P-K3	32 BxN	BxB
6 N-N3	B-K2	33 P-R5	P-R3
7 P-Q4	P-Q4	34 N-B5	Q-B4
8 QxP	P-QR3	35 N-K3	Q-B6
9 B-Q1	P-QN3	36 R-R1	R-B4
10 P-N3	Q-Q2	37 Q-N5	R-B1
11 B-N2	0-0	38 N-N4	R-B3
12 Q-B2	Q-B2	39 P-K4	P-K4
13 Q-Q2	B-B3	40 N-N6	P-B4
14 KtxB	N-K4	41 Q-B5	P-B5
15 P-KR3	Q-N2	42 N-Q5	N-N5
16 R-Q1	KR-B1	43 QxNP	Q-B6ch
17 P-KN3	R-B2	44 K-N2	R-B3
18 P-QR4	RN-Q2	45 R-KB1	R-B5
19 N-N5	P-B3	46 Q-N4	Q-K4
20 N-B3	P-KR4	47 R-B3	Q-Q3
21 R-QN1	P-R5	48 R-Q1	R-B1
22 N/4-B2	B-B2	49 K-N3	R-B2
23 P-B5	N-N3	50 K-Q1	R-Q2
24 R-R1	N-R5ch	51 K-K1	R/1-KB2
25 K-B1	N-KB4	52 K-B2	B-B4
26 Q-N1	N-B5	53 Resigns	
27 N-Q4	N-B3		

Extend Austin

Fined a 2d Quiet in L

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Vilas Extended to 5 Sets; Evert, Austin Also Advance

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT) — uillermo Vilas escaped in five ts and Yannick Noah fretted out off-court problems, but ris Evert Lloyd continued her thodical march to the last 16 sterday in the U.S. Open tennis mpionships.

The temperature again reached degrees Fahrenheit at the Nal Tennis Center, and British swomen counted 76 jets passing rhead during Buster Mottram's four-32-minute victory over nk Pfister in five sets. But Evert that planes do not bother her, Wendy White gave her even trouble, taking only one game ach set.

y contrast, top-seeded Tracy stin struggled from a 1-4 deficit the opening set against Sylvia nka of West Germany before ning, 6-4, 6-4. The defending mpion, 17 years old, next faces ginia Ruzici, and the steady of tough opponents (Anne th, Rosie Casals and Hanika) wear on her. If Austin wins, e will be no letup next week, Dianne Fromholtz or Pam ver her quarterfinal opponent Evert possibly meeting her in semifinals.

Back in Form

vert now has won 38 of her last ingles matches. She was beaten by Evonne Goolagong Cawin the Wimbledon final. She lost only six games in her first e matches here, the same type dy performance that accompaher four previous U.S. Open s.

think she's playing well," said te, who gave Austin a sound before losing, 6-2, 6-4, in the o Women's Cup last week. was just really moving me nd. I never had a chance. playing tough."

was Noah, who reached the th round and a possible meetwith top-seeded Bjorn Borg a 6-4, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4 decision Mel Purcell.

st year, after he had lost a ing five-set match to Johan k in the grandstand, Noah, then 19, said: "Now they come to see me because I am black. Maybe someday they come to see me because I am Noah."

That was clearly the case yesterday in the grandstand. Noah beat Purcell, 21, the surprise of the summer circuit since turning pro last month, because of a stronger, weightier game. Nine of his 12 aces during the 2-hour-15-minute match came on second serves. The force of his game was especially evident when he served at 5-4 in the second set. At 30-all he double-faulted, but recovered with an ace, a deep first serve to the backhand and a forehand that Purcell returned into the net.

Purcell, the National Collegiate doubles champion while at Tennessee, will be heard from again. He was the runner-up in the U.S. clay championships after having come through the qualifying, seems refreshingly candid and attracted a group of youthful followers, who held up a bed sheet with his name on it during the match.

When Purcell showed up for the news conference later, he was wearing a Yankee batting helmet. Asked why, Purcell replied, "It's pennant time."

Noah is more complex. For all the dynamics of his game, he speaks barely above a whisper at news conferences. Yet all France is talking about a recent interview that he gave to Rock and Folk, a French monthly magazine. He said that he had tried hashish and that other top players used drugs, for leisure and aiding their court performance.

The article, released last week, has apparently divided Noah's concentration. He said he had received late-night phone calls from reporters and others since his arrival here, although he declined to be specific about the nature of the calls. However, the French Tennis Federation became so alarmed about Noah's comments that officials yesterday ordered an inquiry on the use of drugs on the tour.

For more than two sets against Francisco Gonzalez of Puerto Rico, the fourth-seeded Vilas wondered whether he was destined to join Vitas Gerulaitis, Eddie Dibbs, Peter Fleming and Jose-Luis Clerc on the sidelines. All four were victims of middle-tier pros who lurk in the shadows, waiting for their games to rise as high as the summer temperatures.

Gonzalez arrived here fresh from a victory over Jimmy Connors last week in Cincinnati. His world ranking had improved from 81 to 58, and his confidence soared when he swept the first set from Vilas with five aces and then broke to take the second set.

"I'm all the time worried about these guys that have nothing to lose," Vilas said. "They have a goal that they want to be 40 or 50 in the world. For him, the summer was over because he'd reached his goal already."

Vilas won, 3-6, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2 because he did not panic. "I was making errors, but he was making many more winners," he said. "I knew he couldn't play that well all the time."

Vilas has not played particularly well since the tournament was shifted from clay to hard courts. He was overpowered by Butch Walts in a four-hour match two summers ago and was beaten by Dibbs in the round of 16 last year. But the ouster of Gerulaitis opened Vilas's quarter of the draw, and he now has a solid chance of reaching the semifinals.

The fifth day of the world's richest tournament, which is offering $654,082 in prize money, was a sellout, with paid attendance at 17,875. The daytime session was sold out 24 hours in advance.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES

Men's Singles

Third Round

Wojtek Fibak, Poland, def. Van Winitsky, U.S., 3-6, 6-1, 7-6; Brian Teacher, U.S., def. Vijay Amritraj, India, 6-7, 6-4, 7-6, 6-2; Guillermo Vilas, Argentina, def. Francisco Gonzalez, Puerto Rico, 3-6, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2; Buster Mottram, Britain, def. Hank Pfister, U.S., 7-6, 4-6, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4; Yannick Noah, France, def. Mel Purcell, U.S., 4-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

Women's Singles

Third Round

Chris Evert Lloyd, U.S., def. Wendy White, U.S., 6-1, 6-1; Dianne Fromholtz, Australia, def. Susan Leo, Australia, 6-0, 6-2; Mima Jausovec, Yugoslavia, def. Kate Latham, U.S., 6-4, 6-4; Tracy Austin, U.S., def. Sylvia Hanika, West Germany, 6-4, 6-4; Virginia Ruzici, Romania, def. Pam Teeguarden, U.S., 6-2, 3-6, 6-3; Pam Shriver, U.S., def. Bettina Bunge, U.S., 6-3, 6-3; JoAnne Russell, U.S., def. Susan Mascarin, U.S., 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.

FRIDAY'S MATCHES

Men's Singles

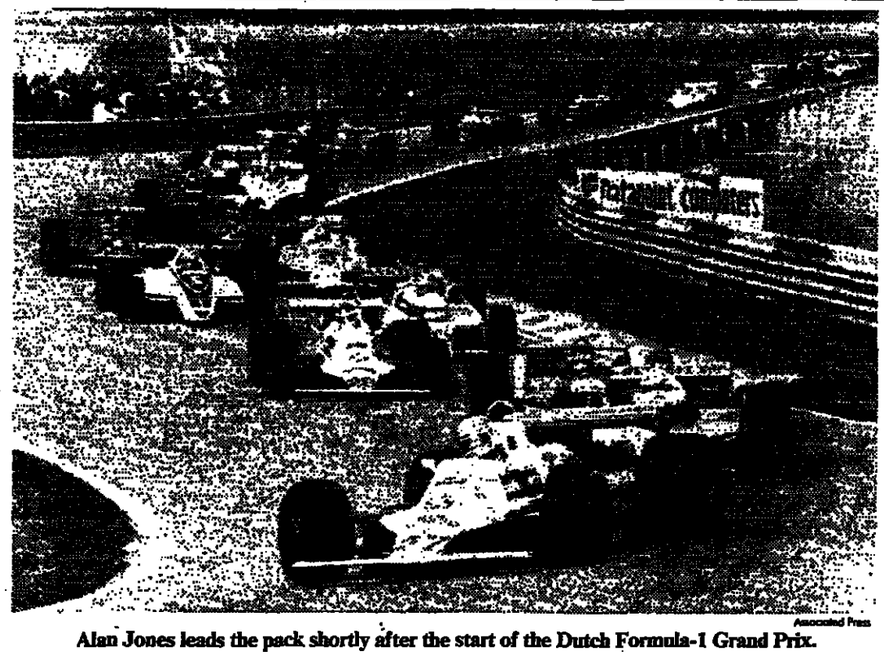
Second Round

Harold Solomon, U.S., def. Ilie Nastase, Romania, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2; Brian Gottfried, U.S., def. Tim Gullikson, U.S., 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Ivan Lendl, Czechoslovakia, def. Chris Mayotte, U.S., 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; Rick Meyer, U.S., def. Chip Hooper, U.S., 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; Pascal Portes, France, def. Tim Wilkison, U.S., 7-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3; Thierry Tulasne, France, def. Mike Grant, U.S., 6-3, 6-2, 5-7, 6-0, 6-3; Russell Simpson, New Zealand, def. Peter Rennert, U.S., 6-4, 6-4, 7-6, 6-3; Gianni Ocleppo, Italy, def. Mike Shara, U.S., 6-4, 6-0, 6-3; Jimmy Connors, U.S., def. Butch Walts, U.S., 6-3, 6-1, 6-3; John McEnroe, U.S., def. Steve Krulewitz, U.S., 7-6, 6-0, 6-2; Bernie Mitton, South Africa, def. Juan Ayala, Chile, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3; Terry Moor, U.S., def. Sherwood Stewart, U.S., 6-2, 7-6, 6-4; Sammy Giammalva, U.S., def. Fritz Buehning, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-4; Ross Case, Australia, def. Blaine Willenborg, U.S., 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

Women's Singles

Second Round

Martina Navratilova, U.S., def. Leslie Allen, U.S., 6-1, 4-6, 6-2; Andrea Jaeger, U.S., def. Jeanne DuVall, U.S., 6-0, 6-2; Betsy Nagelsen, U.S., def. Barbara Jordan, U.S., 6-3, 6-3; Karen Sassman, U.S., def. Janet Newberry, U.S., 7-5, 6-1; Barbara Hallquist, U.S., def. Roberta McCallum, U.S., 6-1, 6-3; Candy Reynolds, U.S., def. Duk Hee Lee, South Korea, 6-3, 6-4; Lucia Romanov, Romania, def. Frederique Thibault, France, 7-6, 6-3; Laura DuPont, U.S., def. Susan Josser, U.S., 6-2, 6-1; Lindsay Morse, U.S., def. Felicia Hutnick, U.S., 6-4, 6-1; Paula Smith, U.S., def. Roslyn Fairbank, South Africa, 4-6, 6-4, 7-5; Stacy Margolin, U.S., def. Anne White, U.S., 6-1, 6-3.



Alan Jones leads the pack shortly after the start of the Dutch Formula-1 Grand Prix.

Piquet Wins Dutch Grand Prix

ZANDVOORT, Netherlands, Aug. 31 (UPI) — Nelson Piquet of Brazil won the Dutch Formula-1 Grand Prix today and moved to within two points of the World Drivers Championship leader, Alan Jones of Ausralia.

Piquet, biding his time, moved into the lead after 12 laps and kept pulling further ahead of the field, building up a safe margin that put him out of reach of his opponents.

"I only realized I had won when I saw the checkered flag because anything can happen in motor racing," Piquet said after the race. "The car went perfectly. I had no problems whatsoever."

Piquet was non-commital about closing the two-point gap separating him from Jones.

"It's too early to say," he said. "We still have three Gand Prixs coming."

Piquet, 28, covered the 72-lap, 306.144-kilometer (190.235-mile) course in an hour 38 minutes 13.83 seconds at an average speed of 186.995 kilometers an hour (116.181 mph).

When the green light flashed on at the start, Jones sped his Williams past front-row starters Rene Arnoux and Jean-Pierre Jabouille, both of France and both driving turbo-powered Renaults.

But Jones was able to keep the lead for only two laps before he was forced into the pits for repairs on the right hand skirt, which he damaged grazing a guard rail.

He rejoined the race a lap behind and finished 11th, three laps behind and well out of the championship points that he was picking up so regularly this season.

Jones still leads the standings with 47 points, followed by Piquet with 45.

Carlos Reutemann of Argentina is third with 33, Jacques Laffite of France fourth with 32 and Rene Arnoux fifth with 29.

Laffite Overtaken

Laffite, in his Ligier, took the lead after Jones dropped out and held it for 10 laps before Piquet moved ahead coming from fourth position.

By half-way, Piquet had opened up a half-second lead from Laffite. Bruno Giacomelli of Italy in an Alfa Romero was lying third, 13.25 seconds behind, with Arnoux fourth followed by Mario Andretti and Reutemann.

But in the 40th lap Giacomelli, who was challenging Laffite hard for second place, spun on the track in the home straight, losing precious seconds and dropping back to seventh.

In the 62d lap, Derek Daly in a Tyrrell had a shock when his car jumped a guard rail on a hairpin bend landing on top of the barriers.

Daly, visibly shaken, was pulled out of the car by marshals but he was unhurt and walked back to the pits after lying on the grass for a couple of minutes.

Eleven racers finished out of the 24 who started.

Dutch Grand Prix

1. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Brabham, 1 hour, 38 minutes, 13.83 seconds, average speed 116.196 mph.
2. Rene Arnoux, France, Renault, 1:38:26.76.
3. Jacques Laffite, France, Ligier, 1:38:27.26.
4. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina, Williams, 1:38:29.12.
5. Jean-Pierre Jarier, France, Tyrrell, 1:39:13.85.
6. Alain Prost, France, McLaren, 1:39:36.45.
7. Gilles Villeneuve, Canada, Ferrari, 1 lap behind.
8. Mario Andretti, U.S., Lotus, 2 laps behind.
9. Jody Scheckter, South Africa, Ferrari, 2 laps behind.
10. Marc Surer, Switzerland, ATS, 3 laps behind.
11. Alan Jones, Australia, Williams, 3 laps behind.

Grand Prix Standings

1. Alan Jones, Australia, 47 points.
2. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 45.
3. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina, 33.
4. Jacques Laffite, France, 32.
5. Rene Arnoux, France, 29.
6. Didier Pironi, France, 23.
7. Jean-Pierre Jabouille, France, 9.
8. Riccardo Patrese, Italy, 7.
9. Elio de Angelis, Italy, 7.
10. Derek Daly, Ireland, 6.
11. Jean-Pierre Jarier, France, 6.

Steelers Hand Cowboys Only Preseason Setback

From Agency Dispatches

IRVING, Texas, Aug. 31 — Terry Bradshaw, no stranger at bombing the Dallas secondary, threw one touchdown pass and set up another score last night to carry the Pittsburgh Steelers to a 31-10 exhibition victory over the previously unbeaten Cowboys.

After both teams traded field goals for a 3-3 standoff at intermission, Bradshaw completed five passes for 75 yards on a 96-yard scoring drive to put the Steelers in position for running back Russell Davis' five-yard touchdown run.

In Cincinnati, Ed Murray kicked field goals of 49, 34, 51, 30 and 27 yards as Detroit edged Cincinnati, 15-10.

Vikings Win

In Bloomington, Minn., Tommy Kramer threw two touchdown passes and Keith Nord returned a pass interception 48 yards for a touchdown as Minnesota closed out its NFL exhibition season with a 38-16 triumph over Cleveland.

In Chicago, Jim Hart completed 15 of 26 passes for 258 yards and one touchdown and set up two touchdowns by Ottis Andersonn to lead St Louis to a 21-13 victory over Chicago.

In East Rutherford, N.J., Richard Todd's four touchdown passes, including a 90-yarder to Johnny Lam Jones and two short ones to Bruce Harper, carried the New York Jets to a 32-7 victory over the New York Giants.

In Green Bay, Wis., Matt Robinson passed for 186 yards, with touchdowns of six yards to Jon Keyworth and 30 to Riley Odoms, as Denver beat the Green Bay Packers, 38-0.

In Anaheim, Calif., Pat Haden, bidding to open the National Football League season as the starting Los Angeles quarterback, passed for 188 yards and three touchdowns as the Rams beat San Diego, 34-17.

Cliffhanger in Oakland

In Oakland, Jim Plunkett fired a 14-yard touchdown pass to Derrick Ramsey in the final seconds and Jim Breech kicked the extra point to lift Oakland to a 24-23 victory over Philadelphia.

In Tucson, Ariz., Steve Deberg hit wide receiver Freddie Solomon with a 62-yard touchdown strike early in the first quarter to lead San Francisco to a 31-21 victory over Kansas City.

Friday night in Seattle, Jeff Moore ran 2 and 3 yards for touchdowns and Efren Herrera kicked field goals of 53, 47 and 42 yards to carry the Seahawks to a 30-23 victory over New England.

In Tampa Bay, Danny Buggs caught two key passes in the fourth-quarter, helping the Buccaneers to an 11-6 triumph over Washington.

In Atlanta, Reggie Smith scored on a 96-yard run with the opening kickoff to spark Atlanta to an early 28-point lead, and the Falcons went on to score their only victory of the exhibition season, a 51-35 victory over Baltimore.

In New Orleans, Miami shut out the Saints, 20-0. David Woodley replaced veteran Bob Griese in the second quarter and led the Dolphins on a four-play, 64-yard touchdown drive, teaming with Elmer Bailey for the 11-yard touchdown strike to give Miami a 17-0 lead.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

DETROIT—Signed Alan Trammell, shortstop.
MILWAUKEE—Recalled John Flinn and David La Point, pitchers, and Ned Yost, catcher, from Vancouver of the Pacific Coast League.
TEXAS—Placed Bump Wills, infielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Mike Richardt, infielder, from Charleston of the International League.
TORONTO—Placed Otto Velez, designated hitter, on the 21-day disabled list. Recalled Paul Hodgson, outfielder, from Kinston of the Carolina League.

National League

LOS ANGELES—Activated Manny Mota, outfielder. Placed Pedro Guerrero, outfielder, on the 21-day disabled list. Recalled Bobby Mitchell, outfielder, from Albuquerque of the Pacific Coast League.
NEW YORK—Recalled Ed Lynch, pitcher, from Tidewater of the International League.
PITTSBURGH—Signed Bernie Carbo, outfielder.
SAN FRANCISCO—Recalled Bill Bordley, Mike Rowland, Phil Nastu and Fred Breining, pitchers from Phoenix of the Pacific Coast League. Also recalled Mike Gilmapsis, Ed Plank and Jeff Stember, pitchers; Croix Landis, outfielder; and Jose Barrios infielder; but announced they will not see action.
ST.LOUIS—Named Whitey Herzog general manager and Red Schoendienst interim manager.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

MIAMI—Signed John Testerman, running back. Waived Burton Lawless, offensive guard.

Canadian Football League

BRITISH COLUMBIA LIONS—Signed Alvin White, quarterback.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

CALGARY—Signed Tony Curtale and Steven Konroyd, defensemen, and Kevin Lovelace, left wing.
WASHINGTON—Signed Paul MacKinnon and Pat Ribble, defensemen.

6th Straight Loss

Pirates Go Down To Seaver's Reds

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 31 (AP) — Left fielder George Foster, hitting 3-for-5, and pitcher Tom Seaver each drove in two runs as Cincinnati beat Pittsburgh, 5-3, yesterday, extending the Pirates' losing streak to six games. Pittsburgh has now lost 10 of its last 13 games.

The Reds took a 2-0 lead in the first inning against Jim Bibby (15-5) as Dave Concepcion singled and scored on Foster's double and Dan Driessen singled home Foster. The Pirates tied the score against Seaver in the bottom of the first, after a leadoff triple by Omar Moreno.

But Cincinnati went ahead 5-2 in the fourth when Foster led off with his 20th homer of the season. Driessen singled and advanced to second on a hit by Joe Nolan. After Ray Knight hit into a double play, Ron Oester was walked intentionally and Seaver doubled to score Driessen and Oester.

This was Seaver's second hit of the season, and it chased Bibby. Pittsburgh added a run in the sixth when Dave Parker doubled and scored on Ed Ott's single, one of nine hits off Seaver, whose 241st career victory raised his record for the season to 6-7. He has pitched two complete games.

Phillies 6, Padres 1
Padres 5, Phillies 1

In San Diego, Broderick Perkins hit three run-scoring singles and John Curtis pitched a four-hitter to lead San Diego to a 5-1 victory over Philadelphia and a split of their doubleheader. Dick Ruthven had pitched an eight-hitter to win the opener, 5-1.

Astros 2, Cubs 0

In Chicago, Terry Puhl drove in both runs as Houston blanked Chicago, 2-0. Vern Ruhle (8-3) struck out four and walked two in his first shutout of the season. It was the Astros' 11th victory in a row over the Cubs.

Dodgers 4, Expos 3

In Los Angeles, Dusty Baker hit a two-out, two-run double in the third, and Jay Johnstone singled home the winning run in the seventh, lifting Los Angeles to a 4-3 victory over Montreal.

Mets 9, Giants 5

In San Francisco, a misjudged pop-fly double by Steve Henderson triggered a seven-run rally in the sixth and New York beat San Francisco, 9-5. The game was tied 2-2 with one out when Henderson popped to short right. Second baseman Joe Pettini chased the ball but stopped, expecting right fielder Larry Herndon to make the play, and the ball dropped in.

Cardinals 5, Braves 3

In St. Louis, Tony Scott drove in two runs with a single to cap a three-run fourth inning and lead St. Louis to a 5-3 triumph over Atlanta.

Angels 12, Orioles 6

In the American League, in Baltimore, Rick Miller drove in four runs and Jason Thompson hit a three-run pinch homer to power California to a 12-6 victory over Baltimore.

Yankees 9, Mariners 3

In New York, Aurelio Rodriguez lined a two-run single off the glove of third baseman Dan Meyer to spark a six-run fifth inning, and New York went on to crush Seattle, 9-3. The victory, coupled with Baltimore's loss, boosted the Yankees' lead in the American League East lead to 2½ games.

Rangers 7, Royals 5

In Kansas City, Mo., Mickey Rivers' two-out single in the top of the 11th drove in two runs and lifted Texas to a 7-5 victory over Kansas City.

Blue Jays 3, Twins 2

In Toronto, Roy Howell's homer tied the game and Steve Braun's pinch-hit single broke the tie as Toronto scored twice in the bottom of the ninth to defeat Minnesota, 3-2.

Brewers 6, Tigers 4

In Detroit, Cecil Cooper hit two home runs and Buck Martinez and Sixto Lezcano each hit one to power Milwaukee to a 6-4 victory over Detroit, ending a seven-game losing streak.

Red Sox 7, A's 6

In Boston, Jim Rice led off the 10th inning with his second home run of the game to rally Boston to its sixth straight victory, a 7-6 decision over Oakland.

Indians 6, White Sox 2

In Cleveland, Miguel Dilone, who got three hits and raised his average to .348, drove in two runs and rookie Joe Charboneau hit his 20th homer to lead Cleveland to a 6-2 victory over Chicago.

Hinault, Heiden Finish First in World Cycling

SALLANCHES, France, Aug. 31 (AP) — Bernard Hinault of France broke away from Gian Battista Baronchelli of Italy today on the last of 20 laps to win the professional road race at the World Cycling Championships.

Hinault, two time winner of the Tour de France, was the first Frenchman to win the title since Jean Stablinski in 1962.

The 26-year-old Breton was among the leaders from the start of the 167-mile race. He set the pace for the last eight miles.

Hinault was timed in 7 hours, 32 minutes, 16 seconds. Baronchelli was 61 seconds behind. Juan Fernandez of Spain stormed through the field in a late burst to take third place.

Yesterday, Beth Heiden of the United States, a former world speed-skating champion, won the women's road race, covering the mountainous course of 53.6 kilometers in an hour 45 minutes 15 seconds. Tuulikki Jahre of Sweden was second, and Amanda Jones of Britain came in third.

Soccer Results

ENGLAND

Arsenal 2 Tottenham 0
Aston Villa 1 Coventry 0
Brighton 1 West Bromwich 2
Ipswich 4 Everton 0
Leeds 1 Leicester 2
Liverpool 4 Norwich 1
Manchester United 1 Sunderland 1
Middlesbrough 2 Manchester City 2
Nottingham Forest 5 Stoke 0
Southampton 3 Birmingham 1
Wolverhampton 2 Crystal Palace 0

astase Fined a 2d Time or Conduct in U.S. Open

By Jane Gross

W YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT) — e second time in three days, lastase was fined for unnanlike conduct at the U.S. Friday, on an afternoon the crowd watched John Connors, Martiratilova and Andrea Jaeger e to the third round.

tase was penalized 2 points 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 loss to Harold on, and then he was fined by the Grand Prix supervisor owing two tennis balls at the e.

Wednesday, when Nastase atrice Dominguez, he was $750 — $250 for an obscene e directed at an official and or hitting a linesman with a ball. Apart from travel Nastase's brief appearance as cost him $175; he has won as a second-round loser and ay $1,250 in fines for violate code of conduct adopted Men's International Profes- Tennis Council five years

Strict Supervision

stase's matches have been uled and supervised carefully id a repeat of the 17-minute disturbance in his evening with McEnroe last year. He equested a night date with on to avoid the midday heat, urnament officials apparentught better of scheduling him the cocktail hour.

stase was annoyed that his re- had not been honored, but as even more piqued by what lled the uneven application of nduct rules. He had watched Gerulaitis lose to Hank r Thursday night and had lis- to Gerulaitis make com- s to the officials that are not ted in polite society.

m telling you, everybody's ring out there," Nastase said. body else gets fined. They for my matches."

is his fashion, Nastase be- more argumentative and destrative after Solomon gained rol. With Solomon leading, 4- the second set, Nastase was sed the first penalty point for of play. Solomon was lead- 2-0, in the third set when Nas- said he could not hear the because of airplane noise; he penalized again for throwing alls at the chair umpire.

Wardrobe Problems

fore the last game, Nastase the court to change his sweated shorts, in preparation, he for a doubles match. He be- to change while still in view of e of the 20,226 spectators, but urged, without a point penalto be more discreet. Nastase shed from white shorts to yelones in the referee's office.

aeger, the 15-year-old who has ood shot at the semifinals beof the default of Evonne olagong Cawley, also had ward- difficulties after her tidy 6-0, victory over Jeanne Duvall. ger arrived at the National Ten- Center with only one outfit, n discovered that she was eduled in singles and doubles. between matches, the shorts and rt that she is paid to wear by a thing manufacturer were shed and dried in the locker om.

Jaeger's father, Roland, seemed more nervous than his daughter about her professional debut at the U.S. Open. "I figured she couldn't hurt her," he said of Duvall, "but that's why there are seeds and upsets." Earlier in the afternoon, Jaeger watched his 17-year-old daughter, Suzy, lose to Laura du Pont, 6-2, 6-1.

While Andrea Jaeger has had a glorious summer, losing in the Wimbledon quarterfinals to Chris Evert Lloyd and beating Tracy Austin at a New Jersey tournament last week, Navratilova has struggled. On Friday she dropped a set to Leslie Allen, before winning, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2. Navratilova has never won the U.S. Open and complains regularly about the difficult conditions here.

McEnroe Confident

In addition to the crowds, noise, heat and variable court surface, a battery of allergies and a sore shoulder have bothered her.

McEnroe, the defending champion, also has had his share of troubles, defaulting one post-Wimbledon tournament with a sprained ankle and losing in the first round of another. On Friday, after beating Steve Krulevitz, 7-6, 6-0, 6-2, he said each match increased his confidence in his physical fitness.

"As you play more and get the feeling of how you're going to react when you dive for a ball, it makes a difference," McEnroe said.

Connors, fitter than McEnroe or Bjorn Borg, is eager to add another even-numbered U.S. Open championship to his 1976 and 1978 titles.

Conner's Freedom Named To Defend America's Cup

From Agency Dispatches

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 31 — Dennis Conner was chosen by the New York Yacht Club selection committee Friday to skipper Freedom in the 24th defense of the America's Cup.

The committee's visit to Freedom's berth occurred as the inevitable conclusion to the summer-long sailing trials, which were dominated by Conner, a San Diego drapery manufacturer.

Minutes earlier, the committee's boat paid its long-expected call on Clipper, the other U.S. contender, to thank skipper Russell Long for his efforts, which left him a distant second to Conner in the 12-meter yacht races on Rhode Island Sound.

Conner trounced Long by 2 minutes, 37 seconds Friday in what proved to be the last race of the final trials.

Both yachts were across the starting line ahead of the gun, but Conner was on a tack that forced him to circle the race committee boat before re-crossing the line. That allowed Long to gain a 29-second edge.

Short-Lived Advantage

He did not retain the advantage for long. Freedom overtook Clipper on the first leg of the triangular course and rounded the weather mark with a 31-second lead.

Conner led by 37 seconds at the second mark and by 46 seconds as the yachts rounded the leeward buoy in 10-knot, southeasterly winds.

Freedom, moving better in the light air, opened up a huge lead on the second beat up the windward leg and rounded the mark two minutes, 54 seconds ahead of Clipper. Long closed the gap on the next leg of the 19.9-mile course but still trailed by 2:37 at the fifth mark, where the race committee halted the match.

Australia cruised past France for a smooth victory yesterday in the opener of a best-of-seven final series to determine the challenger.

The challenging yacht will try to break a 129-year winning streak against the American defender in a best-of-seven yachting spectacular beginning Sept. 16.

The New York Yacht Club, meanwhile, announced rules changes for the 1983 competition.

The club, which owns the cup and needs adversaries to challenge for that prize, decided that all limitations as to equipments, such as sail cloth, for the foreign yachts would be lifted. This will cause future competitions to be more even.



Dennis Conner, skipper of the American yacht Freedom, pops up after being dumped overboard, according to tradition, after he and his crew were selected to defend the America's Cup.

More Sports On Page 17

Red Smith

2 Baseball Mavericks Leave the Scene

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT) — The two liveliest minds in baseball left the game high and dry this month, and it's going to take more than snap judgment to decide whether this left the game richer or poorer. Did the welcome departure of Charlie Finley compensate for the loss of Bill Veeck?

"I called Lee MacPhail after the deal," Veeck said Friday from his hospital bed in Chicago, "and asked 'How lucky can a guy get? This must be your biggest single week in 20 decades.' "

As owner of the Oakland A's, Finley picked a fight with the American League president every hour on the hour, and between skirmishes MacPhail had to deal with some of Veeck's more outlandish promotions.

"What did Lee say?" Bill was asked.

"You know what a gentleman he is," Veeck said.

Funny Economics

Finley sold the A's for about $12.5 million. Veeck and his partners got $20 million for the Chicago White Sox. When you consider that the New York Mets, who had lost money for three years in a row, finished last three times and last season had their smallest home attendance ever — 788,905 — went for $21.1 million last winter, and the Baltimore Orioles, American League champions whose home business touched a record $1,681,009, changed hands for $12 million, you have to wonder about baseball economics. Oakland, if possible, cares less about baseball than Baltimore; attendance last season was 306,763.

"There's one big difference," Veeck said. "We had a very valuable piece of property the other clubs didn't have — the real estate. We spent from $3.25 million to $3.5 million on it just in the few years since we've had the club. This is 30-odd acres, the biggest contiguous piece of land in south Chicago.

"Count that as worth $7 million and it brings the price of the ball club down to $13 million, in the same area as Oakland and Baltimore. The Mets, of course, are something else."

There is no reason to think Finley would ever want to return to baseball and less than none to believe that he would not be blackballed if he tried. He ran the cheapest and loudest operation in the big leagues and his contributions would be a pleasure to forget — green and gold play suits, Herb Washington, the Olympic sprinter, as designated runner; night World Series games; a mule in the outfield.

Brassy vulgarity was his style.

Born Into Baseball

Veeck, on the other hand, was born into baseball and belongs there. He is an independent thinker, imaginative, uninhibited, innovator. He is a promotor at heart but a baseball man at bottom and he always realized that his merriest promotional stunts would not enable a bad team to do good business.

"I still think our theories are sound," he said, "but we were a little short of scratch to make the operation go. I have been advising for a couple of years that we would be wise to sell the club because we were a stock company and so couldn't depreciate our players for tax purposes. We had to operate with 100-cent dollars while other clubs, limited partnerships or something, operated with 50-cent dollars because the government picked up the other half."

Bill had pledged everything he owned to buy the club, and the free agent era found him unable to spend enough to keep players like Richie Zisk, Oscar Gamble, Rich Gossage, Terry Forster, Bobby Bonds and Tommy John.

"I don't earn as much as a utility infielder," he said a few years ago, "but baseball is my game and I can't let one or two high-priced players drive me out of it."

"I do think," he said Friday, "that we have again put together a good bunch of youngsters, especially pitchers. We'd like them to be able to develop together as White Sox instead of drifting away one by one like the others."

As for the 66-year-old entrepreneur, he'll be back. Baseball can't afford to let a mind like his go to waste.

"Once I catch my breath," he said, "Oops, Kingman just hit one out of sight." (He was obviously watching the Cubs' game on television.) "After I learn to breathe again, I'll start thinking about what to do." He is in the hospital for a repiratory ailment, his room is full of free oxygen so he can't smoke, but he hopes to be out soon.

Presumably he'll get enough from the club's sale to furnish a modicum of operating capital, maybe set him up again on the property in Easton, Md., which he left when he went to Chicago.

"I know you pledged everything you had to buy the club," it was remarked.

"Yes," he said, "and that place in Maryland was right in center field."

Lewis, Sutton In Amateur Final

PINEHURST, N.C., Aug. 31 (AP) — Bob Lewis Jr., 35, a sales representative for his family's steel tubing business, and Hal Sutton, 22, who intends to enter his father's oil business, yesterday gained the final of the 80th U.S. Amateur Golf Championship.

Lewis advanced to the 36-hole final with a 4 and 2 victory over Dick Von Tacky Jr. Sutton, 1980 North and South Amateur champion, beat Jim Holtgrieve 3 and 2.

Lewis, 2 up, birdied 14, 15 and 16 to build an insurmountable lead. The clincher for Sutton came at the par-5 12th hole. Holtgrieve had a chance for par to halve the hole and remain 3 down, but this three-foot putt rolled off the side of the hole.

Language

The Dearth of Curses

By Henry Mitchell

WASHINGTON (WP) — An outfit called Switch says there's a better way to swear, and I can believe it, since creative swearing has always been a weakness here in English.

The poor armament of half a dozen words has hardly sufficed — especially since they are in such continued use for going to the grocery, describing computer persons and hardware and similar nitwittery of everyday life, that on grand occasions, when something fairly gorgeous is called for, there is nothing to call forth.

When I fell out of a chair recently the best I could think of (of course I had little time for preparation) was "Damn chair."

* * *

So I sent off for the Switch Manual of better swearing, which is put out by the Rev. David Wold and Tim Nyberg, who hold forth at Box 27063, Minneapolis. Wold is described in the literature as a youth ministries specialist, whatever the hell that may be, and Nyberg is identified as an artist.

Never mind that they live in a box, I thought. If they have great ideas for swearing, let's hear from them. But now, alas, I must report the truth:

The two of them together know less about swearing than any 8-year-old you are likely to find this side of Mars.

It's hard to believe, but evidently Switch is a serious effort to reduce profanity in the republic, and this may be the place to say that a few more brains in Minneapolis would be a good start.

Instead of the common Anglo-Saxon word for ordure they suggest, in their manual, "doggy-doo." You hit your thumb square with a hammer and say, "Doggy-doo!"

Well, if it helps, say it.

* * *

No religious affiliation is cited for the Switch folk, but almost certainly they are the same team that produced the new prayer book for the Episcopal Church, since I see stunning similarities between the manual and the revised prayer book.

Don't say "Hello," Switch advises; say "Hi."

Don't say "God damn," says Switch, but try "Sam Spudd." (Don't look at me. I didn't make up this doggy-doo).

Don't say "Go to hell." Say "Go bob for French fries."

Instead of traditional curses, they go on, try this:

"May your breakfast cereal be eternally soggy."

Now, the trouble here, apart from an embarrassing display of idiocy and a deplorable failure of grace, is that when men swear mightily (and I cannot speak for women) it is precisely because they have had it up to here with the doggy-doo of the world, and are not sufficiently calm to think of eternally soggy breakfast cereal.

Until now I had not recognized the Anglo-Saxon legacy for the tresure it is. When King Alfred burnt the cakes, I hope he did not say "Oh s—," but I also hope he said nothing about "Sam Spudd."

* * *

The National Town Meeting addressed the perennial problem of our language the other day — not swearing, specifically, but the triteness, the leveling down, the blurring of all the giraffes and sloths and tigers, so to speak, into mere fauna.

A common trouble in language is the leap for abstraction, the noun that can cover everything instead of the word that means only tiger.

Not that there is anything sacrosanct about any particular English form. Shakespeare could change an adjective into a verb in less time than it takes the average pedant to curdle milk.

But if nobody likes clarity, if nobody wishes to call a giraffe a giraffe, or death, death, and if everybody decides grunts are the ideal communication, then the language does suffer. Which makes no difference. What does make a difference is that we ourselves suffer, no longer having skunks and zebras and grizzly bears to think about, but merely fauna, which are nothing to see in the mind.

I acknowledge the poverty of our current swear words, just as any fair-minded fellow must concede that the prayer book or even the King James Bible might be improved.

The trouble has never been that improvement is unthinkable. The trouble has always been that "doggy-doo" and similar efforts at improving language do not quite do it.

William Safire is on vacation.

William Wiser

Appearances of 'Bluebeard,' Belfast, Bushmills and Building on the Riviera

By Jeffrey Robinson

CABRIS, France (IHT) — William Wiser, author of the just published "Disappearances" (Atheneum), lives with his wife Michelle and their two teenage children in a house that they built themselves on a slope overlooking this village and 40 to 50 miles of Riviera coastline. They've been in the house two years now, one year less than it took him to write his novel, and although the book is finished, the house is not.

"We did the tiles, painting and landscaping ourselves. Three sides of the house are glass and that created extra problems. When you build here, the local government wants you to build in the provincial style. The first time we presented the plans for the house, which is more California than provincial, they said no. The second time they said OK, but we had to have a flat roof. I asked what we were going to do with a flat roof and they said we could plant grass on it. The third time that the plans were presented, they said OK but the house had to have a tile roof to make an attempt at being provincial. You can see why these things take time."

Odd Jobs

Born in Kentucky, Wiser bounced around the United States doing odd jobs until he found his way to Cabris 20 years ago because he wanted to spend a couple of months at a local writers colony. When he returned to New York that same year, he started writing short stories. "I was being published by magazines like Playboy, McCalls, Redbook and Cosmopolitan, and getting paid very well for my stories. I seem to remember my first Playboy sale brought me $1,500. In those days that was a lot of money. Michelle and I had a son by then and a family of three could live a lot of months on $1,500."

Then came the mid-'60s and he says those were "grim times in New York. We felt we could live better and for less in Europe. We started in Paris, then went to Belgium, Austria, Italy, Spain and Portugal. We finally decided that Cabris was where we had once been happy and would probably be happiest. We've lived here ever since."

Ever since, that is, except for a few years when Wiser has taken university posts as writer-in-residence. "I did one stint at Drake and another at the University of Texas. Both times I was hired sight unseen. Neither school knew I didn't have a college degree. But what could they say when I showed up on their doorstep, ready to teach. I think they figured, oh well, it's only creative writing and not something important like Shelley or Keats."

For part of this year while finishing "Disappearances" (and he will do it again this fall) he's been writer-in-residence at Queen's University in Belfast. "Belfast can be a difficult city to live in but outsiders are made to feel most welcome. True, the city is heavily patrolled and there are soldiers and checkpoints everywhere. But I myself have never seen any violence. You get a strong sense of the danger and not many people go out at night without a definite destination. When a car backfires you look for cover. But I probably think more about it when I'm away than when I'm there."

There are however lots of little things which become reminders of the general tension. "Mailboxes for instance have very narrow slots, only wide enough for an envelope. I had a hell of a time trying to send 'Disappearances' to New York. All packages and bulky envelopes are checked for bombs. Packages the size of a novel manuscript makes people in the post office there very nervous."

His first book was called "K" and was a collection of short stories which he tied together. "I got good reviews but the book just disappeared. It went out of print very early." That was 1971. Seven years later his second book, "The Wolf Is Not Native to the South Of France," was published. "Again I got fine reviews, but there were internal problems at the publishing house and my editor left. There was no publicity for the book at all. It happens to a lot of writers but that doesn't make it any less depressing."

He hopes "Disappearances" will meet a better fate. It takes place in the Paris of the '20s and is based on a reporter's remembrances of the case against Henri Landru, the "Bluebeard" who was guillotined in 1922 on circumstantial evidence for the murder of 10 women. Once more, the reviews have been good. Publisher's Weekly called the book "a compellingly rich and original novel." The Los Angeles Times said it is a "fascinating display of the craftsmanship of a mature writer."

Many years ago, Charlie Chaplin did a film about Landru, "Monsieur Verdoux," but that was a comic version of the matter. Wiser's is most serious. "The original idea came to me in 1960, and 17 years later Landru's case was still haunting me. So I went to Versailles, to the courthouse where Landru was tried, and I eventually found the old trial records. They were untouched since the trial, wrapped in ribbons and covered with dust."



Leo Balcon

Author-mason Wiser: Pass the Irish whiskey.

Irish Whiskey

Now that the book is finished, Wiser says he's taking it easy for a while. "I don't write short stories any more. I have a very small output of work. Actually what I'm doing now is thinking about some nonfiction. I want to put together the definitive magazine article on Irish whiskey."

That's a long-time fascination. A few months ago when he found himself in Bushmills, a Northern Ireland village largely associated with whiskey, he thought it would be a fine place to continue the research which had unofficially begun in some Belfast pubs. "Irish whiskey is after all a partner of long standing in the Irish literary tradition. I think, as a matter of fact, that Irish whiskey is the required apprenticeship for any serious Irish literary endeavor.

" 'Disappearances' took a lot out of me. It's a long book and because it deals with an historical period that required a lot of research, I had to think in new ways. It was a very exhausting experience, so I'm just floating now. I'm thinking about Irish whiskey and working on the walls of the house. It's fun to be a mason. Even more fun sometimes than being a writer."

PEOPLE: *Dancer Godunov Fin... U.S. Life Hard in Wa...*

A little more than a year after Soviet dancer **Alexander Godunov** was granted asylum in the United States, he says that in some ways U.S. life is harder for him professionally than it was in Russia. Godunov, 31, who was a leading member of the Bolshoi Ballet, defected Aug. 22, 1979. A few days later, a dispute over whether his wife, **Ludmila Vlasova**, also a Bolshoi dancer, intended to return home voluntarily grew into a showdown between U.S. officials and Soviet diplomats at New York's Kennedy Airport. Finally, her plane to Moscow was allowed to take off. Since then Godunov has spoken little in public, but in the September issue of Ballet News magazine, he is quoted as saying he finds life in the United States "difficult, but I like it. It is difficult to prepare to dance here, there, to fly out for one-night engagements, to work morning, night. This is a new life for me." He said he was dismayed by some of the critical reaction to his dancing with the American Ballet Theater, and commented: "I cannot answer to everybody and stand on my head." The dancer, who was said to have earned about $150,000 since his defection, lives in a room in a friend's mansion on Manhattan's East Side. He said he continues to speak frequently with his wife by telephone, but has no intention of returning to the Soviet Union. "No, I don't hate Russia," he said, but added that "the Bolshoi is the past — I stay to dance, to be free with my art."

* * *

Bullfighter **Manuel Benitez, "El Cordobes,"** is recovering well from a serious goring he received during his performance at the bullring of Quintanar de la Orden two weeks ago, his family said. Doctors attending him said he left the Our Lady of Loreto Clinic in Madrid late last week, much improved, and family members said he went to his estate in the Cordoba province. They said he lost more than a dozen arena appearances because of the injury, but plans to return to the ring early in September.

* * *

Thousands of people ate a 15-foot tower of free bread for the sake of art in Dublin over the weekend. The tower was the brainchild of Argentine artist **Marta Minujin**, who directed several art students at University College, Dublin, in the construction of a replica of the city's James Joyce Martello Tower, using 5,000 loaves of bread. Joyce lived in Martello Tower — now a city museum — one of many circular towe... structed in the early 19th ... along the coast to repel a ... invasion by Napoleon's ... Minujin and the students ... to build the bread tower as ... an exhibition of "living art ... instantaneous culture," sh... "The important thing is th... ple ate the bread." After the ... had been on display for ... hours, it was knocked dow... offered to the public. The ... had been donated by a ... bakery. Charity organizer... lined up and carted truckl... bread away. Minujin said h... project would be to reproch... Eiffel Tower in French brea... exhibition in Paris.

* * *

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—SAMUEL JUST

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